# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 16 RUPEES PER QUARTER.—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is required.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1842. No. 869



IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 23rd December 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1843, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES two

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 23rd Nov. 1842.

*N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the* OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

JOBS

EXECUTED

HERE

WITH

NEATNESS AND ACCURACY

and

PUNCTUALITY AS TO TIME.

Bombay Courier Office Church Lane.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

The A. 1. Ship *Childe Harold*, CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIS, will sail the first week of January—Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—For Freight or passage apply to

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1842.

FOR LONDON

THE A. 1. Barque *Agnes* of 700 Tons Captn. R. P. *Davison* will sail with all despatch, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, For Freight or Passage apply to

LECKIE AND Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1842.

NOTICE.

To be Sold by Public Auction on Monday the 26th Instant at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock, Sundry unserviceable Stores landed from Her Majesty's ship "Druid."

(Signed) FRAMJEE

Naval Commission Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1842.

HART'S ARMY LIST.

PROPRIETORS of Directories and other publications are cautioned against printing the information contained in *Lieutenant Hart's New Army Lists*, as they thereby render themselves liable to a heavy penalty which will be most rigidly enforced.

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY,

Albemarle Street London, Nov. 1842.

PROSPECTUS.

AN efficient Establishment having been organized for the transaction of Mercantile Business in all its Branches by MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY, Agents and General commissioners at the Presidency, the particular attention and support of Commanders of Vessels, ships, Owners, and the mercantile community generally is respectfully solicited towards it. MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY beg to notify that they will take to supply and provide freight of goods and articles of commerce, for export either to Europe, China, Bengal, Madras, the Red Sea the Persian and Arabian Gulphs and to every Seaport in the East, at the shortest possible notice and on the most unexceptionable description.—The general experience which MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY have had in the above line of business and trade, affords them the highest assurance and confidence of executing Commissions whatsoever nature with the greatest satisfaction to their constituents and credit to themselves. Every essential and possible precaution has been, and will continue to be taken to surmount and overcome all obstacles to the due execution of such orders as they may be favored with.

MESSRS. LAUD AND COMPANY also beg to intimate that they charter Vessels of every Tonnage, and receive, at their Firm, articles of Merchandise from Commanders, ship owners, and Agents, for disposal with every advantage on account of the concerned, due regard being paid in all cases to that system of economy by which, to a great extent, constituents are materially benefited both in a pecuniary point of view, and also with respect to *Time*, which, to the mercantile world, is universally acknowledged to be of sterling value and of paramount importance and consideration.—Bombay Church Gate Street, 23 December 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A RESPECTABLE Ayha, wishing to return to Calcutta, is disirous to obtain a situation with a Lady, during the voyage there, on moderate wages. Apply to No. 17 Esplanade.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHARJEE Milliner, just opposite to *Meeyajee*, shop, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and station, that he has received for Sale on Commission at his shop Gent emen and Ladies Kid Gloves of white and different other colours of the quality and also few Ladies Silk bonnets ready made of the present fashion and some other articles.

Bombay, 22d Dec. 1842.

TO THE OFFICERS

OF

H. M.'s ARMY IN INDIA,

THE

INDIAN ARMY, CIVIL SERVANTS

AND OTHERS.

LANDON AND CO.

MILITARY AND GENERAL CLOTHIERS, CAP AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS,

*No. 17, Jermyn Street, London.*

HAVE the honor to acquaint the Officers of H. M.'s Army in India, the Indian Army, Civil Servants and others, that Mr. R. COLEMAN, of their Establishment, has recently arrived in Bombay for a short period only, and most respectfully solicit their commands in such articles of Uniform, Appointments, and Plain Clothing as they may require.

L. and Co. beg to state, that they have been induced to send their agent to India from the encouragement they have met with in the transmission of orders from Officers in that Country, and feeling convinced that if on the spot, the greater facility afforded for obtaining a correct measure and fully understanding the wishes of their Customers, would induce many other Officers also to favor L. and Co. with their commands.

L. and Co. beg to suggest that Officers should combine in giving their orders, ; as such a course, if adopted, not only ensures Regimental accuracy and uniformity, (the want of which is so justly complained of) but also materially reduces the individual expense of shipment and transit, as the whole could be packed in one case.

Communications addressed to "Mr. R. COLEMAN, *British Hotel*" will receive immediate attention.

N. B. Mr. R. C. has brought from England a splendid selection of patterns for plain clothing together with a small assortment of Military Appointments which he will be happy to submit for the inspection of any Gentlemen who many honor him with a call.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 day's sight, in sets of £ 200, £ 100 and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1s. 1 1-4d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Agents Ceylon Govt.

Nesbit Row, 23rd Dec. 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Second and final Dividend of Five and half per cent will be made to the creditors of the above Estate from and after Monday the 26th day of December at the Office of *Curset je Couvajee* Esq. in Bell Lane within the Fort.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

Solicitors to the Estate.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1842

*From the 1st January*, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR

DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE

ENLARGED

To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

SUBSCRIPTION

IN ADVANCE Rs. 42 PER ANNUM

" 4 " MONTH.

CREDIT PRICE..... 5 " "

JAMES HUME,

Proprietor and Editor.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOHEMIA GLASS.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for Sale on Commission a most Elegant and Rich Assortment of Engraved Goblets. Tumblers, Cups and Covers, Bottles, Cornucopiæ, Flower Glasses made of the Finest Glass, to which they invite particular attention ; as also to the following

CLASSIC AND ANTIQUE FIGURES.

*Viz.* Flora, Pomona, Diana, Reclining Venuses, Brackets of Rich Design, Venus de Medicis, Infant Hercules, Groups of Anteus and Anchises, Bacchus and Ariadne, Hercules and Antæus, Pactus and Arela, Rape of the Sabines, Mercury and Pandora, Vases ; and Likewise Full Length Figures of H. M. VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, DUKE of WELLINGTON, and TAGLIONI.

The whole of the above are Modertely Priced to secure a ready Sale. The Glass on view from Monday, the Figures nov.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 26th instant, at their Rooms the following articles viz. handsome round plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Silver Spoons and Forks, Glass and Queen's Ware, a small quantity of Bryant's Sherry in three dozen Cases, Books, Wearing apparel, Cooking Utensils &c. &c. The property of an Officer deceased.

Also a pair of Pistols in Mahogany case by Tatham, a Ditto by Egg, and variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock a Buggy, Horse, and Harness and a Saddle Horse belonging to the Estate.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1842.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND Size Billiard Table complete with Balls, Cues, Maces and Index price..... Rs. 450

ALSO

A first sized Billiard Table wanting Cloth *without* Balls &c. Price..... 350

Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 21th December 1842.


NOTICE.

IS hereby given that *Gopall Ambrootheow Senoy* of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant of the Gaud Bramin Caste, adopted Son of the late *Abrootheow Dadajee* Senoy intends administering to the Estate, Goods and Chattels left by the said *Ambrootheow Dadajee* Senoy, who died some time in the Month of May 1835, all persons concerned therein are hereby appr ised thereof

Bombay 20th December 1842.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on the 25th February 1843 at Messrs TULLOCH and CO'S Auction rooms at 12 o'clock.

RAUJKISON MULLICK AND CO.

5th LOTTERY 1843.

ALL PRIZES.

On 52 Undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 10th of last day's drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery, to Consist of 1408 Chances at Company's Rupees 20 per Chance, or 12 Rupees in advance.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 9 | Tickets Cos. | Rs. 4500 |
| 1 | do. of | 4 | do. | do. 2000 |
| 1 | do. of | 2 | do. | do. 1000 |
| 3 | do. of 1 Each | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 6 | do. of ½ do. | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 12 | do. of ¼ do. | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 24 | do. of ½ do. | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 48 | do. of 1-16 do | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 96 | do. of 1 32 do. | 3 | do. | do. 1500 |
| 1216 | do. of 1-64 do. | 19 | do. | do. 9500 |
| 1408 | Prizes | 52 | Tickets Cos. | Rs. 26000 |

CONDITIONS

The wheel will be Charged with the full number and Prizes

2d Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the Conclusion of our Drawing.

3d Early Application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the Remittance or to their Agents Editor of the *United Services Gazette* at Bombay the Proprietor of the *Bombay Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras Athenæum or at the projector's office No. 6 Waterloo Street.

RAUJKISSORE MULLICK AND CO.

Projectors.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th Dec. 1842.

No. 762 of 1842. The following extract (paras. 44, 45, 58, 59 and 65) of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors. No. 51 dated the 28th Sept. last, is published for information.

Letter dated 18th March 1842, No. 20.

Bring to Court's notice the absence of Sub-Cond. Jno Regan of the Commit. Dept. beyond the term of his Furlo to Europe.

44. Sub-Conductor Eran being unfit for further service in India, has been granted a pension from Lord Clive's Fund, commencing on the 30th of June 1841, when his Furlo' Pay ceased.

Submit for Court's decision Charles of the 1st Bombay Eur. Regt., to be allowed to reckon in his period of service the term served in the Recruiting Department in England.

45. John Charles on his discharging from the Company's Service in 1829, was permitted as matter of indulgence, to enlist for the Service in India : under similar circumstances no individual is permitted to reckon his previous service : this application is therefore inadmissible.

Letter dated 23rd March 1842, No. 21.

Recommending the application from Mrs. Lechmere for admission to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, Clive's Fund is therefore confirmed.

48. Mrs. Lechmere's claim is supported by the prescribed documents, and her admission to the benefits of Lord

Claims of Private Leavy, and Gunner Marshall, to be allowed to reckon their services at Saint Helena. re-enlist, is not, under the regulations, permitted to reckon his previous service, and Soldiers of H. M.'s Army who may be received into our service (as in Private Leavy's case) are only allowed to reckon as service to us such portion of their service in the Royal Army, as may have been passed in India.

49. These claims are inadmissible : a Soldier, who after receiving a free discharge (as in Gunner Marshall's case) may

Letter dated 30th April 1842, No. 33.

2. and 3. Forward correspondence on the subject of the Pay and allowance of the Deputy Adjutant General of H. M. Forces, and desire to be informed, whether, under the Court's orders of the 4th July 1838, that officer should receive full Batta in all situations as at Madras.

65. It was our intention that the Deputy Adjutant General of the H. M. Forces at your Presidency, like the officer filling the same station at Madras, should at all times receive the full Batta of his Regimental rank.

No. 763. Under the authority of the Government of India, captain C. F. Jackson of the 2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed from the 31st of March last, to act as superintendent and commandant at Baloseer, during the absence of Captain Malet on field service, or until further orders.

No. 764. The following Field order by Brigadier England, K. H. Commanding Scinde Field Force, dated the 8th February last, is confirmed.

Captain Prior, acting Sub-asst. comy. Genl. in charge of Bazars at the Head Quarters of the Force, is appointed to conduct these duties at Shikarpore under the orders of the assistant commissary general at Sukkur.

Bt. Captain Ramsay, sub-assistant Commissary general at Dadur, is appointed to take charge of the Bazar, with the Head Quarters of the Force.

Under the provisions of the Govt. Genl. Order of the 2nd April 1827, the following Establishment with the Bazar, at the Head Quarters, of the Force, is to be transferred to Shikarpore, and the remainder to be discharged.

1 Chowdry. 1 English Writer.

1 Rackoon. 4 Peons.

No. 765. Brevet major J. Fawcett, of the 2nd Regt. European Light Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 766. Lieut. W. D. Graham Executive Engineer at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st Proximo, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Hindoostance language.

No. 767. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Captain C. H. Delamain dated the 29th August last, appointing Lieutenant Ashburner to act as quarter master to the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, until further orders

No. 768. With reference to G. O. No. 661 dated 25th October last, Lieutenant Dunsterville, 1st Class Commissariat Agent, is allowed to remain at Mahabuleswar for the benefit of his health till the 30th instant.

No. 769. With reference to G. O. No. 713 dated 18th ultimo, Lieutenant Milne, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to remain at Mahabuleshwar for the benefit of his health until the 31st inst.

No. 770. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment.

Infantry.

No 120, Mr. Hamilton Robert Hathway, Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd December 1842.

No. 176. Mr. John Scott Baird, do. do. do.

No. 771. Acting Corporal James Blundell, of the corps of sappers and miners, is allowed his discharge from the army under the provisions of Genral Order of the 7th January 1837.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. sec. to Govt

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Head Quarters, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1842.

1. Assistant surgeon W. R. Dunock is placed at the disposal of the Supr. surgeon N. D. A. for general duty.

2. 2nd Hospital assistant Vincent Carlos is directed to accompany the detail of the Poona auxiliary Horse about to embark for Aden.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

24th Regt. N. I, Lieutenant G. Black, from 15th Jan. to 28th February to proceed to Bombay to undergo an examination in the Guzerattee language.

13th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant W. M. Leckie from 20th Dec. to 20 January 1843, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st Dec 1842.

2. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

26th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant E. Bowen from 1st January to 20th February to proceed to Bombay to undergo an examination in the Mahratta Language.

Guzerat Provincial Battalion, Ensign H. Daly from 25th January to 28th Feb. to proceed to Bombay to undergo an examination in the Guzerattee Language.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1842.

Mr. C. Forbes, acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Ratnagerree, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo, to visit the presidency, for the purpose of attending the ensuing examination, returning to his station immediately after the examination.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1842.

Mr. J. Webb, first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed lease to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for a period of two years, under the provisions of the absentee regulations.

Mr. J. Buchanan, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave for twelve days from the 1st proximo, under section XI of the absentee regulations to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Maratha language.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1842.

Mr A. B. Warden, of the Bombay civil service, is granted leave of absence for one month, commencing from the 20th of this month, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in council

L. R. REID, chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1842.

The leave of absence granted on the 20th of September last, to Mr Giberne, puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is cancelled from this date until the 1st of February next.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1842.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased, under the provisions of act No XIV of 1835, to appoint the undermentioned officers, assistant magistrates in the Poona collectorate.

Captain S. Landon, 16th Regiment N. I. / Lieutenant W. E. Evans, 1st Bombay European Regiment. } Assistant superintendents revenue survey and assessment in the Deckan.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1842,

Bheem Row Ramajee is appointed to the office of sheristadar of the court of the agent for sirdars in the Deckan.

By order of the Honble the Governor in council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1842

Captain Purves, of the 9th regiment native infantry, received charge of the post office at Deesa, from Lieutenant Kenyon, on the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1842.

Capt. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I., has been appointed post master of the Scinde field force.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in council

R. K. PRINGLE, Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1842.

No. 123. Mr. Midshipman R. M. Raneland, of the Indian Navy, is suspended from the service, pending the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

It having been considered necessary to discontinue the Post Office at (Rajapoor) Viziadroog, in the Ratnaghiree collectorate, the Post masters and clerks in charge of Offices at outstations, are hereby requested to enclose all letters directed to Rajapoor, or any part of the Viziadroog Talooka, if from the Northward, in the mail packets for Ratnaghiree, and from the Southward for Malwan, and to charge the same postage as on letters intended for delivery at those respective stations All letters from thence to Rajapoor, and vice versa, being conveyed by the District Dawk.

ALEX ELPHINSTON,

Post Master.

Ratnaghiree Collector's Circuit

Catcherry, 8th December 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842-43.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Bombay up to the 13th instant.. | Chests | 494 | |
| Ditto, from the 14th to the 20th inst. | " | 57 | |
| | | | 551 |
| Ditto granted from Indore up to the 24th Nov. 1842.... | " | | 8080 |
| | | Total Chests.. | 8631 |

IMPORTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under passes for 1841-42 from the 3d November 1841 to the 17th Sept. 1842.... | Chests | | 14822 |
| Ditto passes for 1842-43 from 23d Oct. 1842, to the 15th instant..... | | 4036 | |
| Ditto from 14th to the 20th instant..... | | 1514 | |
| | | | 5550 |
| | | Total.. | 20372 |

EXPORTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under passes for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance, from 22d October 1841 to the 15th Nov. 1842 ..... | | | 15491 |
| Ditto, for passes for 1842-43 from the 16th Nov. to the 13th instant ..... | | | 1831 |
| Ditto from the 14th to the 20th instant..... | | | 697 |
| | | | 2528 |
| | | Total.. | 18019 |

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 21st December 1842.

## BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

*Saturday, December* 17TH, 1842.

COTTON.

Cotton.—Since the arrival of the Overland Mail which brought accounts of a very slight and probably temporary improvement in the prices of *Cotton* the dealers have been more firm. Several purchases have been made of Broach and Surat Cotton at Rs. 91 per Candy since the arrival of the mail, which is an advance on this discription of about 2 Rupees.

The following are the prices Current of all discriptions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surat, Broach & Jumbooseer.. | Rs 92 @ 94 per Surat Cdy. of 784 lbs. |
| Oomrawutty ..... | " 88 " 90 " " |
| Dholera, & Bhownuggur..... | " 90 " 92 " " |
| Kemptah..... | " 80 " 88 " " |
| Cutch..... | " 88 " 89 " " |
| Mangerole, & Porebunder,.... | " 68 " 74 " " |
| Bharuch..... | " 70 " 75 " " |
| Rajapore..... | " 70 " 72 " " |

OPIUM.—There has been very little doing this week in Opium, and our present quotation is Rs. 970 at 975 per chest.

The old drug is in demand. In Calcutta the market is reported to be nearly clear of the drug, and, from the speculative demand in the Bazar, prices are quoted very high i. e. for Patna Rs. 1600, and for Benares 1450 Rs. per chest. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and stock of Malwa Opium to the 15th Instant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imported from 1st Nov 1841 to the 15th Dec. 1842 .... | Chests | 18878 |
| Exported under passes for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance of 2000 chests, from 22nd October 1841 to the 15th December 1842 ..... | | 17322 |
| Remains | Chests | 1556 |

WOOL.—Good to fair qualities of MUCKRAM command, from 80 to 85 Rs. per Candy of 588 lbs. but of this description the import has as yet been very small. We have heard of a parcel of KHORASAN which realized our higher quotation in last week. There is at present no inquiry for either MARWARIE OR GHAUTEE qualities of which the stock is light and too inferior for the purposes of the home Manufactories.

COFFEE, (Mocha).—The stock is very small and there have been no recent arrivals. Prices continue firm at our former quotation of Rs. 91 @ 94 per St. Maund of 41 lb. for best uncurbled qualities, but must necessarily give way on the arrival of expected large supplies.

(Ceylon).—Is. 8 per pound, unsaleable. Although this description is far superior in quality, to the produces of the Malabar Coast, the latter from its closer outward resemblance to the Mocha bean is a much greater favorite with the Natives

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Head Quarters, Bombay, 21st Dec 1842.

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By order of the Honorable the Governor in council

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It having been considered necessary to discontinue the Post Office at (Rajapoor) Viziadroog, in the Ratnaghiree collectorate, the Post masters and clerks in charge of Offices at outstations, are hereby requested to enclose all letters directed to Rajapoor, or any part of the Viziadroog Talooka, if from the Northward, in the mail packets for Ratnaghiree, and from the Southward for Malwan, and to charge the same postage as on letters intended for delivery at those respective stations All letters from thence to Rajapoor, and vice versa, being conveyed by the District Dawk.

ALEX ELPHINSTON,

Post Master.

Ratnaghiree Collector's Circuit

Catcherry, 8th December 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842-43.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Bombay up to the 13th instant.. | Chests | 494 | |
| Ditto, from the 14th to the 20th inst. | " | 57 | |
| | | | 551 |
| Ditto granted from Indore up to the 24th Nov. 1842.... | " | | 8080 |
| | | Total Chests.. | 8631 |

IMPORTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under passes for 1841-42 from the 3d November 1841 to the 17th Sept. 1842.... | Chests | | 14822 |
| Ditto passes for 1842-43 from 23d Oct. 1842, to the 15th instant..... | | 4036 | |
| Ditto from 14th to the 20th instant..... | | 1514 | |
| | | | 5550 |
| | | Total.. | 20372 |

EXPORTED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under passes for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance, from 22d October 1841 to the 15th Nov. 1842 ..... | | | 15491 |
| Ditto, for passes for 1842-43 from the 16th Nov. to the 13th instant ..... | | | 1831 |
| Ditto from the 14th to the 20th instant..... | | | 697 |
| | | | 2528 |
| | | Total.. | 18019 |

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 21st December 1842.

## BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

*Saturday, December* 17TH, 1842.

COTTON.

Cotton.—Since the arrival of the Overland Mail which brought accounts of a very slight and probably temporary improvement in the prices of *Cotton* the dealers have been more firm. Several purchases have been made of Broach and Surat Cotton at Rs. 91 per Candy since the arrival of the mail, which is an advance on this discription of about 2 Rupees.

The following are the prices Current of all discriptions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surat, Broach & Jumbooseer.. | Rs 92 @ 94 per Surat Cdy. of 784 lbs. |
| Oomrawutty ..... | " 88 " 90 " " |
| Dholera, & Bhownuggur..... | " 90 " 92 " " |
| Kemptah..... | " 80 " 88 " " |
| Cutch..... | " 88 " 89 " " |
| Mangerole, & Porebunder,.... | " 68 " 74 " " |
| Bharuch..... | " 70 " 75 " " |
| Rajapore..... | " 70 " 72 " " |

OPIUM.—There has been very little doing this week in Opium, and our present quotation is Rs. 970 at 975 per chest.

The old drug is in demand. In Calcutta the market is reported to be nearly clear of the drug, and, from the speculative demand in the Bazar, prices are quoted very high i. e. for Patna Rs. 1600, and for Benares 1450 Rs. per chest. The following is the official statement of the Import, Export, and stock of Malwa Opium to the 15th Instant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imported from 1st Nov 1841 to the 15th Dec. 1842 .... | Chests | 18878 |
| Exported under passes for 1841-42 and from previous year's balance of 2000 chests, from 22nd October 1841 to the 15th December 1842 ..... | | 17322 |
| Remains | Chests | 1556 |

WOOL.—Good to fair qualities of MUCKRAM command, from 80 to 85 Rs. per Candy of 588 lbs. but of this description the import has as yet been very small. We have heard of a parcel of KHORASAN which realized our higher quotation in last week. There is at present no inquiry for either MARWARIE OR GHAUTEE qualities of which the stock is light and too inferior for the purposes of the home Manufactories.

COFFEE, (Mocha).—The stock is very small and there have been no recent arrivals. Prices continue firm at our former quotation of Rs. 91 @ 94 per St. Maund of 41 lb. for best uncurbled qualities, but must necessarily give way on the arrival of expected large supplies.

(Ceylon).—Is. 8 per pound, unsaleable. Although this description is far superior in quality, to the produces of the Malabar Coast, the latter from its closer outward resemblance to the Mocha bean is a much greater favorite with the Natives

QUOTATIONS OF PRICE CURRENT.

Their case is In the on have that an cannot be

weather cost covered, although ... ities at once which we be reported to by the English mer... tions as far as possible, we would ... European agency to the mercantile ... to the shipping list of Scinde and Ind... Europe list of the Memorable profession.

... of a few pieces of hands from ... to clear and to purchase goods at home, and by the ... of cases in this country, a great deal might be done in the way of bringing about a more speedy system of shipping Goods than now obtains here although these remarks are in this present instance more particularly applied to the shipment of Cotton ... with them to take ... applying with ever increasing force, to the shipment of Cotton, Oodua, Gums, Ivory, and all Drugs, &c. which are garbled usually before being exported either to Europe or China.

COTTON. (Malabar).—In demand, and quotations firm at our former quotation of Rs. 5 to 6 Rs. per Maund for ungarbled qualities.

PEPPER. (Malabar).—The measure noticed in our last is still supported.—Stocks are light and quality rather inferior There have been some importations since the departure of the Overland Mail and a portion of the new crop may shortly be expected.

" (Tellicherry).—Has undergone an alteration in price, and our former quotation of 65 to 65 Rs. per candy of 588 lbs. for best quality, continues to be supported for small parcels.

GUMS.—Are in small enquiry at our previous quotations. There have been no exports to any extent for some time past.

IVORY.—There has been little doing in this article since the departure of the last Mail, which has submitted to a trifling decline in price. Large Teeth 80 to 82 Rs. per Maund of 82½ Rs small Teeth 55 to 60 Rs. and Sea-calves, or Billiard Ivory 40 Rs. per Maund.

MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.—We have a small assortment to refer to of various descriptions, which may obtain Rs. 41 per candy of 82½ lbs best garbled.—Manilla, 38 Rs. per candy and MOCHA 2 Rs. per Maund of 41 lbs. garbled.

HEMP.—Has improved in price and there is a fair demand for internal consumption, for all descriptions. The following are our quotations of to-day for the various qualities now at market.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calicut..... | Rs. 38 at 40 | Per candy of 588 lbs |
| Rajapore..... | " 32 " 33 | " " |
| Ghattee and Concan | " 32 " 35 | " " |
| Guzerat..... | " 36 " 38 | Per candy of 784 lbs |

CLOVES.—Rs 22 per Maund of 37 5ths lbs. for Amboyna, and the same for Bourbon, with a limited demand.

GINGER. (Malabar).—Has still further declined in price, and cannot now be quoted higher than 30 Rs. per candy of 588 lbs.

SANDAL WOOD.—The Imports of this article have been to very limited extent since the opening of the season in September last. Our quotations remain without any alteration namely Rs. 160 for the largest size picked Billets and Rs. 50 to 80 per candy of 588 lbs. for small & sized pieces.

SAPAN WOOD.—There is a fair enquiry for Ceylon, which has advanced in price to Rs. 5½ per candy of 784 lbs. for good picked parcels.—Sapan Wood the produce of the Malabar Coast is without alteration and best qualities only realize 15 Rs. per candy of 588 lbs.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Are entirely without enquiry.

COCOA NUT OIL.—Is without alteration. Rs. 24 per Bombay Maund of 28 lbs. for good clear quality, and in no demand for exportation.

CAST IRON.—We have no alteration to notice in this article, which is without enquiry.

TIMBER.—Teak is quoted Rs. 25 per candy of 588 lbs. This is a small advance on previous rates.

THE PRODUCE OF EUROPE.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Grey goods meet a ready sale but other descriptions are dull and prices which showed no tendency to advance previous to the arrival of the Mail are not now likely to do so as the accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a gloomy character.

METALS.—The market for metals is dull for most descriptions Iron has been sold at 24½ Rs. per Candy, but we believe the quality was objectionable.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Iron (Flat) | Rs. 24 at 25 | Per Surat Candy. |
| " Swedish. | " 52 " 53 | " " |
| Copper Sooth American | " 40 " 50 | Per Cwt. |
| Spelter | " 20½ | " |

BEER.—The sales of Ale have been very trivial this week. The demand is dull, except for Bass's brew of which the stock is small.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bass's and Allsop's..... | Rs 65 | per Hhd. |
| Hodgson's..... | " 45 | " |
| Gilbertson and Mason's..... | " 50 | " |
| Worthington's..... | " 45 | " |
| Tennent's..... | " 40 | " |
| Sanders's..... | " 45 at 55 | " |
| Sanders's..... | " 45 at 55 | " |
| Inferior Brands..... | " 35 at 40 | " |

THE MONEY MARKET.

We do not hear of any transactions in Exchange on London, nor are such usual except some days prior to the Steamer's departure for Suez when parties prepare their remittances for Great Britain. We consider our quotation firm and that Exchange is likely to be supported.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—1s. 11¼ per Rupee for Bills at 30 days sight. 2 0½d. at 6 months.

" " CALCUTTA } Remain without variation.
" " MADRAS }
" " CHINA }

BOMBAY BANK SHARES.—Remain without alteration.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Have fallen to *Par* in consequence of the approaching call of Rs. 100 per share on 10th January next.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—Is in good demand.

FREIGHTS.

The unfavourable advices for Cotton conveyed by the last Mail from England and the multitude of ships in port and expected, continue to depress freights which are not likely to improve for some time to come.

We learn of four Vessels having been taken up by Government to carry Troops direct from Kurrachee to London, at rates

…t the Harbour.

| | Agents. | Sailed or to Sail. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| …Cleopatra | Supt. Indian Navy | Sued | 3 Jan |
| Berkshire | Remington & co | London | 15 Jan |
| Margaret | Brownrigg and co | London | |
| Rajasthan | W. Nicol & co | London | |
| Buckinghamshire | Dirom Carter & co | London | 1 Jan |
| Commander | H & A. Hormasjee | London | 1 Jan |
| Maitland | Remington & co | London | despatch |
| Northumberland | Eglinton Maclean & co. | London | 25 Dec |
| Sarah | Skinner & co | London | 4 Jan |
| Edward | Frith & co | London | 24 Dec |
| Eddie Harold | Forbes & co | London | 10 Jan |
| Agnes | Leckie & co | London | 10 Feb |
| Victory | Frith and co | Liverpool | |
| John Campbell | Barry & co | Liverpool | |
| Regent | | Liverpool | |
| Rose | W. & T. Edmond & co | Liverpool | 10 Jan |
| Leonard Dobson | W. Nicol & co | Liverpool | |
| Herald | McVicar Burn & co | Liverpool | |
| Portland | Campbell Miller & co | Liverpool | |
| William Wallis | Eglinton Maclean & co | Liverpool | 25 Dec |
| Champion | Skinner & co | Liverpool | |
| Sesostris | McVicar Burn & co | Clyde | |
| Archiver | Jurisjee Cowasjee & co | China | |
| Peter | Forbes & co | China | 28 Dec |
| John Gray | Campbell Miller & co | China | |
| Monarch | McVicar Burn & co | China | 20 Dec |
| Caledon | McVicar Burn & co | China | |
| John Knox | Grey & co | China | 27 Dec |
| Seringapatam | Dirom Carter & co | Singapore | 24 Dec |
| Formosa | Campbell Miller & co | Calcutta | 25 Dec |
| Kate | Campbell Miller & co | Calcutta | |
| Julia | Ebrahim Cadoo | Calcutta | |
| Inez | P. Jeffries | Madras | |
| John Panter | Remington & co | Straits | 26 Dec |
| Mona | Dirom Carter & co | Sale | |
| Rencoolen | Frith & co | | |
| Caledon | Vicajee Mherjee | | |
| Coat Grant | Cursetjee Cowasjee & co | | |
| Waldemar | D. & M. Pestonjee | | |
| Lady Grant | Rhemtulla and Motichund | | |
| British Merchant | Rotterdam Mining & co | | |
| Lady Macbeth | B. & N. Harmasjee | | |
| Hyderabad | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Earl of Clare | Jamsetjee J. Sons & co | | |
| Mary Ann | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Rassora | Remington and co | | |
| Merchant | Eglinton & Chatfield | | |
| Sterling | Remington & co | | |
| Kelso | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| John Bescoe | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Uncle Stanley | D. Goorjjee & co | | |
| Orleans | Bramjee & co | | |
| Eleanor | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| William Bryan | Skinner & co | | |
| Ippolaia | Grey & co | | |
| Wild Irish Girl | Grey & co | | |
| Sainbury | Frith & co | | |
| Staffordshire | W. & T. Edmond & co. | | |
| Nicol | W. Nicol & co | | |
| Eagles | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Harmony | D. & M. Pestonjee | | |
| Eleanor Lancaster | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Fred. Mee | W. Nicol & co | | |
| Eden | Remington & co | | |
| Tosca | Forbes & co | | |
| Dartmouth | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Lucy Wright | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Dunira | Ritchie Steuart & co | | |
| Hannah Kerr | Ritchie Steuart & co | | |
| Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy | Motiram Mynram | | |
| England | W. and A. Grahame & co | | |
| Comet | J. Dadabhoy Sons & co | | |
| Clarion | Ritchie Steuart & co | | |
| Scotland | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Sophia | Jacoub Bollasee & co | | |
| Augusta | Mowanjee Nanowanjee | | |
| Neptune | D. and M. Pestonjee | | |
| Maria | Campbell Miller & co | | |
| Rose | Remington & co | | |
| North | Dato Soomar & co | | |
| Palatine | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Pandora | Frith & co | | |
| Ann | Remington & co | | |
| Candidate | Remington & co | | |
| Lady Peversham | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Thistle | Forbes & co | | |
| Queen Victoria | J. Jejeebhoy Sons & co | | |
| William Perris | W. & T. Edmond & co | | |
| Lalla Thompson | Pestonjee Odabhoy | | |
| Purbuck Shaw | Rhemtulla and Motichund | | |
| Queen Victoria | Ritchie Steuart & co | | |
| Bombay (French) | | | |
| Catherine | McVicar Burn and co | | |
| H. C. Steamer | Cleopatra | | |
| " " | Bush Lords by | | |
| H. C. Brig | Scourge | | |
| " " | Indus | | |
| " " Sloop | Eglinton & co | | |
| " " | Euphrates | | |
| " " | Elphinstone | | |
| " " | Coote | | |
| " " | Schooner Wald a | | |
| " " | Royal Tiger | | |
| " " | Cutter Norbuddun | | |
| | Ship Basting | | |

Entered

| Vessels. | Agents. | From | Sailed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recovery | | London | 14th Aug |
| Anne Tomkinson | | London | 27th Aug |
| Jane Mitchell | | London | 1st Aug |
| Crocile | W. & T. Edmond & co | London | 4th Sept |
| Royal William | Foster & co | London | 15th Aug |
| Sesbia | | Liverpool | 1st Oct |
| Tosca | | London | 30th Oct |
| Hannah | | Liverpool | 19th Aug |
| Thistle | Frith & co | Liverpool | 27th Aug |
| Mertona | Gillanders Ewart and co | Liverpool | 1st Oct |
| Alexander Grant | | Liverpool | 15th Oct |
| Edina | McVicar Burn and co | Clyde | 18th Sept |

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Dec 10th. American Ship Franklin, Samuel Goodline, from Boston, 15th June and Madras 10th November.

11th. English Steamer India, D. McKellar, from Suez 31st October.

Prince of Wales arrived off Cooles Bazar on the 11th, and India and Echo on the 12th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per India. Lady Chambers, Miss Frasers, mrs Hay, mrs Thorn captain Childers, 3d light dragoons, captain Franks, 9th foot, captain Jones, 3d light dragoons, captains Jervis and Leonard, Sir Egerton, Rennie, Wetherell and Thompson, lieut Gurle, H M 16th foot, lieut Morgan, 3d light dragoons, lieut Tompier, H M 29th regt, mr Jenkins, merchant, Messrs Hamilton, Mackenzie, Mackwin, Jackson, Hathorn Russell, Trotter, Crawford, Lawrence, Cumming, Service; messrs Brodies, Clerks, Prinsep, Anderson, Cameron, Gordon, Abel and Borell, merchants; senhor Marque de Alpoim; bishop Neto Gamania, revds Lepine, Andruse, Paulhottez, Cabalis, Hasia, Rosignone Dochenole Sicio, Operte and Vaucelois.

Passengers left at Galle. Messrs Crabbe and Auld, merchants; lieut Hayes, H M 94th regt, and lady Ovaire.

Passengers left at Madras. Mrs General Patton; misses Fearon, C. Fearon, G. Fearon, E. Fearon, Thomas and Johnson; mrs Thomas, civil service; lieut Magnath, H M 40th regt; mr Binny, merchant, and mr Binny, junior, merchant.

Per Prince of Wales, from Portsmouth. Mrs Jaines Davidson Lounsworth, Goad, Hawkins, Leptrap, Fergusson, Corfield, Hutchins, and Waugh; Misses Savill, Sharp, Kellett, Hawkins, Keats; Louis Davidson, Lounsworth Julia Lounsworth Ann Davidson and Coorjon; W. P. Goad, Esq, Capts. Leptrap and Corfield, B. N. I.; Capt Hutchins, H. C. service in charge of troops; Lieuts. Hauchett and Edwards H M 81; Ensigns Lister H M 8th and Tandy; Harrison, Walker, Lee, McDonel, and Young, with detachment of troops, mr Hay writer. Dr. Gilmore in medical charge of troops, W Bitchie, Esq Barrister, Lee Beadle, Engineer; messrs Scott, Staples, Maire, Maxwell, Aasson, Bloomfield, Metcalf, Andrews, Ritchie, junior, Cromelin, and stevens, cadets.

Per Childers, mr Davidson and miss Davidson, Interlude passengers, mrs Hodges and child, Steerage passengers, mesdames Goad, Alexander, O'Brien, Stevens, and mesdames Margaret Savey; 124 troops, 5 women, and 7 children.

Per Brothers, mr Franklin Field, Supercargo; mr Wm Rogers, and Geo. Richards, clerk.

SHIPS TO SAIL.

Hindostan, Vall, ... Penang and Singapore, a Symmetry, ... for London, ... days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 10, Ship ... from London 26th May, Cape of Good Hope 21st Oct.

Passengers.—7 Officers, 1 Lady, 30th Regiment, 12 wives, 10 women, and 10 children.

Dec 11, Ship Mary Ann, R. Jaques, from London. Sandheads 28th August, Cape of Good Hope 27th October.

Passengers.—Captain and mrs. Young and child Jr. and mrs. Stewart, miss Nichols, Col. Harris, maj. Cherwood, H. M. 4th Lt Norton, 15th Hussars, Clements, H. M. 84th J. T. Jenning, Esq, Rev. mr. Cox, missionary, mrs. Nicholls, mr. ...

Cadet, Birick, 1 woman, and 4 Servants, mr. Parr, Steerage passenger.

Do. Ship Essex, H. Brower, from Calcutta, Sand heads, left not mentioned.

Passengers.—Mrs. colonel Stevens, miss Stevens, mrs. Walker, ... Lowe, lieutenant colonel Patteson, captain Atkinson, captain Adams, Lieutenant Walker, mr. MacKay, master Smyth, mr. Deal.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 12, H. C. Ship Julia, T. W. Tin gate, to Ceylon an Bombay.

Passengers.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Suit.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 10th December, at said Andrew's Church by the Reverend mr. Cooke, Mr. Edward, Smart to Frances Cullinore, Eldest daughter of Mr. T. Williamson.

On the morning of Tuesday the 28th instant, at Christ Church Byculla by the Reverend W. K. Fleicher, Eliza Rebecca, Eldest daughter of Mr M. Sargon of the Church Missionary Society to Mr. J. R. Gardner of the Military Board Office.

MADRAS

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral on the 14th instant, the Rev. Nagle, A. M. Warmaduke Thompson Esq, Bombay medical Establishment, to Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late michael Willox, Esq, of Shilehampton Glocestershire.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th November 1842, the lady of captain Morland, assistant surveyor general of a daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, the lady of assistant surgeon, J. Lovell of a daughter.

At Madanapa, on the 23d November 1842, the lady of captain D. Bassington, 17th M. N. I., of a son.

At Waltair, on the 30th ultimo, the lady of captain C. F Liardet, 14th Regt. N. I., Deputy assistant adjt. genl., Northern Division, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 7th December, the lady of assistant surgeon James Peter, M. D., 21 E. L. I., of a son.

At Madras, on the 14th December, the lady of R. G. Clarke Esq, C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 11th instant, John Perry Hutchings, son of the Revd. S. Hutchings, of the American Mission, aged nearly one and a half year.

On the morning of the 8th instant, the infant daughter of assistant surgeon J. Lovell.

## BARODA RACES, FOR 1842.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

*1st Race.* A cup presented by the Resident, value 100 guineas with a Sweepstakes of rupees 500 P. P. for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, plate, cup, match or sweepstakes 2 miles, 8st. 7lb., to close on the 1st October 1842, entrance after that date rupees 200 extra.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's, B. H. H. | Sent Horse | 1 |
| " Black's, B. A. H. | Rizzio | 2 |

Time, 4 42

*2nd Race.* A Plate of rupees 400 from the fund, with the subscription of rupees 100 for all Arab Horses, 8st. 7lb. Heats 1 and ½ miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's G. A. H. | Amato | 1 1 |
| " Black's, B. A. H. | Hoffman | 2 2 |
| Time, 1st heat | | 2 59½ |
| " 2d do. | | 3 00 |

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 8TH DECEMBER.

*1st Race.* A sweepstakes of rupees 500 P. P. with rupees 500 from the fund for Arab horses that have never won, weight or age 2 miles, to close on the 1st October 1842, entrance after that date rupees 200 extra.

| | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's G. A. H. Bundler, 4 years | 8 | 12 |
| " Black's, B. A. H. Rizio, 5 years | 8 | 5 |
| Time, 58 1 54 1 55 1 54 8 | | |
| " 24 do. | | 3 7 |

*2nd Race.* The Give and Take of rupees 400 from the fund with rupees 100 subscription, heats round course, 1½ miles and 23 yards.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Black's, B. A. H. Hoffman | 9 | 1½ 1 |
| " Boyd's, B. A. H. Camseen | 8 | 3½ 2 |
| Time, 1st Heat | 3 | 2 |
| " 2d do. | 3 | 7 |

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

*1st Race.* A cup value rupees 1500 given by His Highness Syajee Row Guicowar for all Arabs with a subscription of rupees 100 weight 8st. 7lb. Maidens of the season allowed 3lb. 3 miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's G. A. H. | Amato | 1 |
| " Black's, B. A. H. | Hoffman | 2 |
| Time, 6, 1 3, 11, 1 03, 11, 6 47 | | |

*2nd Race.* The Vibart mile, 500 rupees from the fund with subscription of rupees 150 for all Arab horses, heats 8st. 7lb.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's, B. A. H. | Cairosmain, walked over. |

A sweepstakes of rupees 500 given by Gopall Row Mirrall Banker of Baroda, with a subscription of rupees 100 for all horses, weight 8st. 7lb., heat 1 and ½ miles and a distance.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's, G. A. H. | Sea horse | 8 11 (by consent) 1 1 |
| " Black's, B. A. H. | Rizio | 8 4 do 2 2 |
| Time, 1st heat | | 3 22½ |
| " do | | 3 21 |

*3d Race.*—A purse of Rs. 100 given by an Amateur with Rs. 10 subscription for all horses, one mile heats, weight 8st.—winner to be sold for Rs. 300 if demanded in half an hour. Two horses to start or no race.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Francis, G. D. H. | Zeb Tarash | 1 1 |
| " Raikes, C. A. H. | Chawbee. | 2 2 |
| " Combes, G. A. H. | Rabim. | 3 drawn. |
| Time 1st Heat. | | 2 10 |
| " 2d do | | 2 6 |

FOURTHDAY, TUESDAY, 13TH DEC. 1842.

*1st Race.*—A sweepstakes of Rs 200 with rupees 500 from the fund, for all Arabs Maidens of the season, 1½ miles weight 8st 4lb. The winner of the first maiden to carry 7lb extra, of the 2d maiden 4lbs extra—and for every other race 3lbs extra.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's, B. A. H | Bundler. | 8st. 8lb. 1 |
| " Blacks, B. A. H. | Rizzio. | 8st. 4lb. 2. |
| Time, 3 34. | | |

*2d Race.*—The Guzerat Civilians Cup value 50 gold mohurs, with rupees 150 subscription for all Arab horses 9 stone, 2½ miles—maidens of the season allowed 10lbs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyds G. A. H | Amato. | 9st. 1. |
| " Blacks, B. A. H. | Hoffmen 9st. | 2. |
| Time, 5 5. | | |

FIFTH, AND LAST DAY.—THURSDAY, 15TH DEC. 1842.

*1st Race.*—The winners plate of rupees 500 from the fund with rupees 200 entrance H. F. for which all winners must enter, weight for age of the Hunting Forest, to be handicaped by the Stewards—highest weight 9 stone—2 miles optional to Tosera.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's G. A. N. | Amato. | 9st. 1. |
| " Blacks, B. A. H. | Hoffman. | 8st. 4lb. 2. |
| Time, 3 59. | | |

*2d Race.*—A Sweepstakes of rupees 200 from the Fund with rupees 100 subscription for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting. Heats 1½ miles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Boyd's, B. A. H. | Kameen. | 1. |
| " Black's, B. A. H. | Rizzio | 2. |
| Time, 1st Heat | | 2 ½ |
| 2d " | | 2 50 |

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY "TIMES" AND "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I am surprised that you overlooked the erroneous statement contained in Dr. Harkness' speech (if the expression may be allowed for a speech "uttered" but not delivered) of the "Times" Editor, relative to the failure of the shadow made by himself and friends, on the Englishman.

The Editor was angry, and naturally fell into error; and you who were not present cannot be blamed for taking his facts on trust. Yet the abstract of the proceedings you published might have put you right, as I hope you will now permit me to do.

The matter, altho' trifling in itself, deserves notice, in as far as the original motion for the expulsion of the Englishman, arose, I believe, from motives of a private nature, and were afterwards with much bad taste forced upon the public attention, as a proof that the "gibe" of the Times regarding that paper was approved of by the members of the Society.

The original motion was that the Bengal Harkara, Calcutta Star and Eastern Star be the papers received in future at the Library, which was amended at the meeting in September, I believe, into the more specific one of substituting the weekly and Dorr Stars for the Englishman." This was carried, I may safely say by a surprise, altho' I do not think that the motion was so very obscurely worded, for the purpose of masking the real object. Many who were in the habit of reading the Englishman were displeased at being deprived of it, and a greater number who cared little for either paper, disliked the name of the Society being dragged, in an offensive manner, into discussions with which it had nothing to do, and of which every body had been long sick. Hence the motion to retain the "Englishman." A great many of Sir A Burne's friends appeared to vote against it, and some wished to have *one* of the Stars. The motion was carried and to take the Englishman by a majority of two.

But the *Weekly* Star, is a reprint of the best of the daily Star, the majority of the meeting

[illegible] wish to include the Friend of India.

accordingly very wisely resolved to continue the Englishman and the weekly Star, and not to take in the daily paper of the same name and containing the same matter. Three daily Calcutta papers perhaps were not desired by any. Now there is nothing so absurd in thus allowing a large body of subscribers to have a paper they like, altho' it does not join in the exaggerated praise of the friend of same other members. It is amusing to find the decision of a *very large* meeting of the Society at once lose its weight when it is not ruled from the Editorial chair, and to see the Society's books were launched with indignation at the head of the Englishman, now hurled at the members.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

22d Dec.

"CAPT. TUCKER AGAIN" AND IT IS HOPED FOR THE LAST TIME.

MR. EDITOR.—Many of your subscribers in these parts, are much surprised at your allowing such productions as the two marked Nos. 18 and 19 relative to Capt. Tucker, to find a place in your very respectable paper. It would conduce much more to the benefit of the service, but more particularly to the Regt. to which your correspondent E. belongs, if instead of troubling himself to write you, on a subject which can only be interesting to Capt. Tucker, he was to endeavour to learn his duty, for if so, the Friends of a deceased Officer, would *probably* have been spared the pain, of witnessing the disgraceful scene which took place only a short time since, in the Burying Ground, at Girgaum.

Your's obediently,
A. TENDER.

Poona, Dec. 20th 1842.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The last letter of E entitled the Demonstration, we have unscrupulously committed to the condemned cell. We have too much interest in captain T —— to allow any *anonymous* correspondent to inflict an injury upon him through our instrumentality. We have given E every fair play—21 *letters*—and today we insert a letter from a correspondent giving our friend some good advice.

*Young Observer.* is declined—his intentions are evidently good, but it is very difficult to expose hypocrites in religion, without the use of language unsuited to the columns of a newspaper.—we feel assured "Young Observer" *meant* no slight to religion, but some readers might be led to draw such an inference—we think it better to run no risk.

ED. B. C.

# THE COURIER.

*FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.*

We have received Calcutta papers to the 12th Madras the 14th Delhi the 10th and Agra the 15th Instant.

We extract the following from the Agra Ukhbar of the 15th.

"We learn from a Correspondent at Ferozepore that Lord Ellenborough arrived there on the 9th instant, and the whole Army of Reserve turned out to receive him. He was mounted on a dark bay Horse, and the only peculiarity of his costume, was a cap with a gold band, and no peak, which he took off as he passed the colors, and bowed to all the Native Officers as he rode along the line. His Lordship, we hear, intends to exercise the most unbounded hospitality while on the banks of the Sutlege, 60 or 70 people are to dine with him daily and on Christmas and New-year's day, covers will be laid for 6 or 700."

"We understand, the doom of the Agra Government is sealed. It is to merge into the Supreme Government, under the administration of Lord Ellenborough himself. A Secretary is to be appointed and to reside at Agra for the transaction of business: rumour says the individual selected is Mr. Thompson of the Sudder Board. General Pollock will probably take Mr. Clerke's place as Envoy at the Court of Lahore and Mr. Barlow is to be Political Secretary in the room of Mr. Macnaghten, who goes into Council. It is currently reported that these are the arrangements that will be made. The *Secretary's* Office remains of course at Agra. If Calcutta is only to be the seat of a provincial Government, every argument of policy, economy and expediency points out Agra as the future seat of the Supreme Government."

Our Calcutta cotemporaries, whose papers for the 12th have reached us, are indignant at their Reporters having been ejected from the Town Hall, whither they were sent to take notes of the proceedings of the meeting held to take into consideration the best means of testifying their sense of the merits of Dr. John Grant. The exclusion took place on the plea that the meeting was a strictly *Private* one, we can fancy how mortified our cotemporaries must have felt at the disappointment,—the first of the kind we have ever heard of, and we trust for the dignity of the press it may be the last.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Among others, we find, that the *Athenæum* is to undergo a transformation which will render it "more than equal the size of the largest daily paper in India." It will be printed with new type, and is to be otherwise improved. This intended change has been announced in the advertising columns of that Journal, and the zealous and enterprising Proprietor, Mr. Pharoah, has availed himself of the opportunity to invite public attention to the fact of his paper having a wider circulation than any of the other local journals. This circumstance has caused the ire of the *Spectator* to rise in judgment against his unoffending brother, to whom he attributes "a very, unfair, and selfevident motive in having given publicity to such an "arrogant assertion" which the Spectator affirms he would have "flatly contradicted" were it not so deliberately put forward."

The Madras *Athenæum* of the 15th Instant gives a very interesting report of a discussion in the Supreme Court, touching the appointment of a Christian minister as guardian to illegitimate children, born to a Christian father by a Hindoo Mother, the children had attained the ages of 13 and 14 years, and had for nearly, if not the whole of their lives been brought up in the habits and religion of their Hindoo Mother, were averse to the appointment of a Christian ministers their guardian, and were wards of the Court.

Surgeon Andrew Paterson of the Madras Establishment, about 17 years, cohabited with a Gentoo woman, and had issue by her, a girl and a boy—Paterson died in Sept 1831, and by his will bequeathed to his daughter 8,000 Sicca Rupees—to his son 10,000 S. R. and to the Mother 3,000 S. R. and appointed two Executors—Morrison and Stevenson. The will contained a request that his Executors should send the Testator's two children to Messrs W. and J. Barney of London. Stevenson alone proved the will in 1835 and acted as Executor? Rutter and Co were Agents of the late Dr. Paterson, and had at the time of his death the Company's Paper of his to the extent of 9,000 S. R. Stevenson as Executor executed a power of attorney in favor of Rutter and Co to sell the Company's paper they did so—appropriated the proceeds and failed—Stevenson thereby became unable to pay the legacies. An Equity Suit was instituted by the Hindoo Mother and her children by the name of Ang[illegible] against Paterson's Executors, charging [illegible] with misappropriation of the Testator's property, and praying that [illegible] might be declared to be liable,—that the Mother's legacy might be paid to her, and the legacies of the children paid into Court, and that a *Guardian* might be appointed to the said children with suitable allowances for their maintenance and education. The filing of the Bill rendered the children wards of the Court.

Stevenson, Executor, paid the Mother's legacy, and submitted his liability to the Court.

The Cause was heard in 1840, when the Court declared the Executor was liable to pay the legacies of 8,000 and 10,000 Rupees with interest, and directed the same to be paid into Court for the benefit of the infants, and (amongst other things) that the Master should approve of a proper person to be their *guardian*. Defendant paid the legacies into Court.

The Master rejected the person proposed by the complainants, and finding the state which the children were in, having changed their dress and religion, and having to all appearance become Hindoos, approved of the Reverend J. Tucker, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, as a fit and proper person to be the guardian of the children.

Against the Report of the Master, approving of Mr. Tucker, the Complainants presented a Petition praying that it might be referred back to the Master to review his report as to the appointment of guardian.

"In giving Judgment the Chief Justice Sir Edward Gambier spoke somewhat as follows:—

"The motion cannot be allowed; there is nothing in the case to impugn the proceeding of the Master, there is no glaring misconduct on the part of the mother, in putting forth the children by their christian names; had she in her bill put forth the statements now contained in her affidavit, she would have had some difficulty in getting the decree. The neglect in not following it up, has not been accounted for. The effects of the delay is that the infants are prepossessed with the Hindoo religion, and is almost a fraud on the court. We must look to the intention of the testator. The children come under court as his Legatees, and we must see what were his intentions as expressed by the Will, and the court is bound to carry the intentions of the testator into effect. The Will declares that the children should be sent to England. If the Executor had acted according to the Will and sent the children as directed, the unavoidable result would be that the children so sent at a tender age would have been brought up as christians and not as Hindoos, and the question of conversion could not then have arisen. The question now is whether these children shall remain as Hindoos or Christains. The Court has a painful duty to perform, but it must be done. When the bill was filed the infants were put forward with christian names, Augusta Mary Paterson and John Carmichael Paterson, and it charged that the testator had authorized them to bear and use names. The mother and children now assert that they were never known by their father by such names. This is not probable; it is incredible. If the children had from their birth been brought up as Hindoos, and if Dr. Paterson never saw or communicated with them since the time he went to England and returned again whence did they acquire their christian names? The names are extraordinary ones. The surnames might be known as that of their father, but the christian names are unusual and uncommon, and ought to be accounted for. The probable inference is that they acquired their names in the regular course, by the usual form, baptism. If the children had been brought up as Hindoos, it was improper and owing to the misconduct of the mother, is there any thing to authorize the court to leave the children with their mother, a Hindoo? A christian testator having children with christian names, and bearing his names are wards of court. It must be inferred from the same that the father was a christian, and it is not probable would wish children to be brought up as Hindoos. We find from experience that children of European fathers by cohabitation with Hindoo mothers are invariably brought up as christians, and go under the name of East Indians. It is best therefore to act according to the testator, and to allow the pre-sent gentleman appointed of by the master to be the guardian of the said infants, and he is approved of by the Court, and there is no reason to send the case back to the master. The master in rejecting the choice made by the complainants, was under no necessity to state his reasons. The Court has no wish to interfere with the religion of any party, but since Petitioners have become wards of the court, the intention of the testator ought to be carried out. The prayer of the petitioners is therefore refused.

Sir John Norton concurred in opinion with his Lordship the Chief Justice. The question was not whether the children were better off in a christian country, or with their mother, a Hindoo, and converted to Christianity. The conversion is rather from Christianity to Hindooism, and not from Hindooism to Christianity. The religion of the father who gives the fortune is that which the children should be brought up in, and if the father did not intend that the children should be left with the Hindoo mother. The practice as to the appointment of guardians is that the parties are to nominate, and the master has approved of the one nominated by the Executor.

Mr. Reed afterwards moved upon a petition of the defendant prayin[illegible] that the Master's said Report might be confirmed, and that the money found due the *Vencataratnum* might be paid &c. to which Mr. Osborne appeared, but said nothing, and the order was granted.

The above is a most important decision both in a moral and legal point of view, as bearing on the best interests of illegitimate children.—It is the first which has been come to in the Supreme Court at Madras, and perhaps, in any of the Majesty's Courts in India, to say nothing of the Company's Courts in the Mufussil. We have given such a full report that the public both at Madras and up the country may be aware of the grounds upon which this decision was made, and may judge from analogy in similar cases, as to how far a Heathen (or Mahomedan or any other than christian) mother can with impunity change the religion and habits of children born for a christian.

We are informed that there are some in Madras and several in various parts up the country, out to the reach of European Christian intercourse and influence, who though born of European Fathers, are pursuing the habits and professing the religion of Hindoos. We trust that some efforts will be made to re[illegible]ue many of these unhappy children from the miserable state they are in, and save them from the moral and spiritual death to which they are exposed."

GOLF.—Our meagre notice of the late Golf matches has been replaced by a full description of the same by our Cotemporary of the *Times*. Our Readers will thank us for reprinting it in our columns, especially as it is illustrated by an *entirely new song*, composed expressly for the occasion, by the Poet Laureate of the Club, (we presume) who modestly omitted to usher it into the vocal world with his auspicious name. We lament the modest merit of the man, because we should like to be able to name him to the world, as the prime of poetic punsters. Some fastidious critics, affect to contemn punning; others only patronise good pun[illegible]—for ourselves we think punning, "had is the best"—and on this latter principle we greatly enjoyed the "Ditty in praise of the Golf Club." It is most enchantingly farfetched, sublimely ludicrous in its rhymes, and the puns are so painfully elaborated that we had the most exquisite torture in their perusal. It was a great mistake to sing such a song "towards the close of the meeting"—it ought to have been given immediately after the wine had begun to exhilarate—when men were capable of duly appreciating its many and varied beauties. There was one of the arrangements which must have been *rather* uncomfortable, if literally matter of fact, and not merely "poetic license"—we allude to the three concluding lines of one of the Stanzas;

"For, when we meet
Our aptitude's neat
Is fitted by a jorini *Glass*"

this must be very perplexing to the worthy Captain and was no doubt philosophically borne by him, as one of the penalties paid by those who achieve greatness.

"Uneasy is the head that wears a Crown."

paraphrasing this line of the poet, we should say,

Uneasy is the seat that's filled with grass!

We understand that a Committee is about to be appointed to examine into the present state of the Custom House, and to report as to the necessity of an increase to the establishment. We certainly think the present establishment much too limited for the conduct of the extensive duties required of them, and we have frequently heard complaints, that whilst the business of the Custom House had materially increased, there had been no corresponding augmentation of clerks and assistants.

TRANSPORTS.—We understand that the ships taken up by Government for the conveyance of H. M. 80th Foot to England are the *Neptune*—*Rajasthan*—*Margaret* and *Wild Irish Girl*—to be at Kurrachee, the port of embarkation, by the end of the ensuing month. The Regiment however is not expected to arrive before the middle of February at the soonest—and may probably be still later.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Honorable the Governor, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy have requested, the Right W. Prov: Grand Master, to lay the Foundation Stone of the *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital*, with Masonic Honors, on Tuesday the 31 Prox: at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Brethern on this side of India have never perhaps had a more grateful duty to discharge than that of cooperating with this munificent and generous founder of the Hospital, in this labor of love and charity. Although a stranger to our mysteries, Sir Jamsetjee truly possesses some of the most distinguished masonic attributes. We hope for, and expect to see such an assemblage of the brethern on the above auspicious occasion, as will do honour to the craft, and prove their high sense of the value of such an institution as that now about to be founded.

It is a peculiar characteristic of the Masonic fraternity, that they never, like the world around, seek for vain and empty display Whenever and wherever the Masonic Emblems and modest decorations are displayed, we always find [illegible]respect for some departed brother has called them forth, or some work of benevolence—of love—of charity evokes them from their seclusion. *Esto perpetua.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—We present our Readers with a full account of the *Baroda Races* 1842; we think this no bad opportunity to acquaint Subscribers, that when we commence the Editorial Campaign of 1843, in an enlarged form, and with new type, we shall appropriate a Corner to Sporting purposes, and give them a full and true Account of all the Races and Race meetings on this side of India—We make this promise, relying on profiers of assistance in the Sporting Department, of a most flattering character—and we beg all our friends, who take an interest in such matters, to give us early intelligence of every Sporting occurrence happening within their localities.

It is with much pleasure we give publicity to the following address from the lady and Gentlemen who were passengers on board the *Lady Peversham* (when she encountered a gale in the Bay of Bengal) to her worthy Commander, Captain Webster.

Bombay 30th December 1842

DEAR CAPTAIN WEBSTER

We the undersigned, who were Passengers on Board your ship—The *Lady Peversham* during the terrific and dreadful Hurricane she experienced in the Bay of Bengal, when all was given up for lost; do upon landing safely on shore, beg of you to accept our most Grateful and sincere thanks, for the noble exertion displayed by yourself, and gallant Crew, during that most dreadful night, the 23rd Oct.

It was by you, as an Instrument in the Hands of a Gracious and merciful Providence that our lives were spared to behold the dawn of another day

[illegible] saved by the Sailors, no doubt in some measure can attributable to the excellent discipline, always preserved by their kind and Generous Commander.

We also beg that you will convey our deep sense of Gratitude to your officers and men, who even when Death seemed to await them were composed and collected and prompt in their duties.

The extraordinary silence observed by them, under such imminent danger, could not fail to be remarked by those who were sharers in their sufferings.

Our earnest Prayer is, that "He who ruleth the raging of the Sea, and stilleth the waves thereof"—may ever guide, and protect your and your crew and preserve the ship, in which you sail.

We remain Dear Sir In the greatest sincerity your grateful Passengers.

LOUISA YOUNG.
D. L. WAKE, Lieut. Bengal Army.
AND C. F. HEATLY Lieut. H. M. 80th Foot

TO CAPTAIN G. WEBSTER.
*Ship Lady Peversham.*

The following is Capt. Webster's reply.

Bombay, December 14th 1842.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I have received your very kind letter of the 6th Instant and beg you will accept my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to address me. I assure you it is most gratifying to know that my poor endeavours to make you comfortable have been at all successful.

The distressed state of the Ship since the Gale the 23rd October and which we only escaped through the merciful interposition of a Divine Providence has been a great drawback to our comfort on board and was the means of taking up much of the time and attention which you as my Passengers had a right to expect. I sincerely thank you for the view which you are pleased to take of my conduct and shall make known your kind sentiments to my Officers and Crew. Wishing with Health, Happiness and Prosperity, allow me to remain,

My dear Friends,
Your's very Sincerly
G. WEBSTER.

To. Mr. [illegible]
Lieut. HEATLY, H. M. 80th Rt.
Lieut. WAKE, B. N. I.
} Passengers per
} Lady Feversham

The following is an Extract from the Log.

P. M. Increasing to a fine breeze from the N. W. with squally appearance. Took in all small sails. 2.30 P. M. single reef'd the top sails, and split the spanker and furl'd them. 4 P. M. strong winds close reef'd the top sails, secured all Hatchways at 5 P. M. Brisk gales with heavy squalls attended with very heavy rains, and at 11 P. M. took in the fore top sail and stowed them. At midnight strong gale with lightning and heavy rain, ship would not run any longer with safety took in the main top sail, which at half past one A. M. it blew a complete hurricane with heavy rain, which she labored to the winds the Barometer at 29, 40 and 30, 10 and at 4 A. M. it blew a complete hurricane, when she labored to the winds the Barometer at 29, 10 and 29, 00 and at 5 A. M. it blew a dreadful hurricane when the Barometer fell to 28, 90 and 28, 80 and at 6 A. M. it blew a complete hurricane and fell to 28, 70 and 28, 60 at which time the mainmast went taking with it the mizen and fore top mast, cut all to pieces and cut away the wreck as quick as possible and cut away the main mast, which also went taking with it the ships side at 7 A. M. the winds moderated and cut away the ship rolled in a most awful and dreadful manner, and was making shocking water, which also carried away the stern windows, making all before it, in a complete passage through the cabin, which caused at 3 A. M. the ship to right. Got a temporary mizen mast up, and at 8 A. M. got up a jury foremast, and at 10 A. M. got up a jury main mast, which also went by the board, cabin partitions, melancholy sight to see, nothing but a wreck, ship leaky, pumps useless, and all having been swept away, the ship rolling heavy, no sail could stand on the Deck, the ship's boats all washed away, the Larboard quarter washed away, the Cuddy, Cabins, Steerage, Forecastle, bulwarks and sails all gone, the decks, which filled the long boat drowning most fury the seas broke over the ship, and making a clear sweep of the ship, at 4 P. M. the hurricane being at its height, Mercury standing at 28, 50, At 5 A. M. [illegible] found all safe with the exception of the chief mate and one seaman, serious[illegible] [illegible] found that in the well which could not be come to one and found through the pipes [illegible] the ship was [illegible] of the ship was made [illegible] which [illegible] remains of the wreck. Still blowing very hard with a high

uning and ship laboring very heavy. At noon more moderate, employed getting clear, to prepare sail for the ship Lat 4 n. Long, 86 14 E.

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following General Orders issued on the 6th Instant, by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Camp Dhurumkote, 6th December 1842.

The following despatch this day received from Major General Pollock, C. B., transmitting copies of letters from Major General McCaskill, K. H., omitted in his report of the operations against Istalif, dated 30th September last, is now published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. Gen. of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

(COPIES.)

No. 307 of 1842.

FROM MAJOR GENL. GEORGE POLLOCK, C. B.

Commanding the Army of the Indus.

To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.

Secy. to the Govt. Political Department.

Camp Futtehabad, 1st Dec. 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, copy of a letter which I have addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, transmitting copies of letters from Major General McCaskill, K. H., regarding an omission in his despatch on the operations against Istalif.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major Genl,

Commanding the Army of the Indus.

No. 515 of 1842.

FROM Major Genl. GEORGE POLLOCK, C. B.,

Commanding Troops en route from Peshawur.

To Major General LUMLEY,

Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Ferozepore, Camp Dhinghee, 30th Nov.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a duplicate of Major General McCaskill's despatch of the 6th ultimo, together with a letter No. 161, dated left bank of the Jhelum 29th instant, explanatory of his reasons for its being despatched a second time, a copy having already been forwarded by me.

I have &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major General.

Commanding Troops en route for Peshawur.

No. 161.

From Major General McCASKILL, K. H.,

Commanding Infantry Division.

To Captain PONSONBY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp left bank of the Jhelum, 29th Nov. 1842.

SIR,

There being reason to believe that the original of the accompanying report was lost in an intercepted dawk from Gundamuck, I deem it to be my duty to the Officers and Troops concerned, to place a duplicate of it at the disposal of Major General Pollock, C. B., in the hope, that he will see cause to forward it to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and His Excellency the Commander in Chief. I am particularly anxious that the portion of Major General Nott's force, which served with me at Istalif, should have no ground for considering its services overlooked an impression, which seems to have been produced on the minds of some part of it, by the circumstance of my second letter not having been made public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN McCASKILL, Major Genl,

Commanding Infantry Division.

From Major General McCASKILL, K.H.,

Commanding Infantry Division,

To Captain PONSONBY,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Khwaja Kuwash, 6th Oct. 1842.

SIR,

The troops entrusted to my charge for a special service in the Kohistan, having pitched their tents at this place previously to returning to their respective encampments I take this opportunity of requesting you to solicit the attention of Major General Pollock, C. B., to some points which, in the hurry of our active operations, I had neglected to dwell upon I have already intimated that Brigadier Stacy's report of the part borne by his brigade in the capture of Istalif, on the 29th ultimo, did not reach me till the 2d instant. It will ever be matter of regret to me if this incidental delay should prevent the merits of some of the Officers and Troops under me, being prominently brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General and His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The brunt of the action certainly fell on the Infantry Corps and Sappers of Brigadier Tulloch's Brigade, but the credit of turning the Enemy's extreme right; of allowing him no respite or breathing time on that line; of aiding in completing the capture of the town, when its possession was hotly disputed from behind walls, and from the tops of houses, from court yards and in winding streets built on steep declivities, is due to the regiment under Brigadier Stacy. My commendations have been especially earned by Major G. Brown and H. M.'s 41st regiment, for the share they took in these gallant efforts, and for the exemplary humanity displayed by the men towards the unfortunate families of the vanquished. That corps was zealously emulated and supported by the 42d native infantry under Major Clarkson, and the 43d under Major Nash. In addition to the services of Major Sanders, as Field Engineer, I ought to have remarked on the distinguished gallantry with which he accompanied the heads of columns in the advance of Brigadier Tulloch, against the gardens and town. Neither must I leave without record the marked intrepidity of Lieutenant Mayne, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, in pointing out the path of the same column amidst the hottest of the fire and in aiding in following up the victory. I have before mentioned that the light companies of H. M.'s 41st [illegible] native infantry [illegible] the manœuvres of their own brigade. This onset was led very bravely by Lieutenant Evans, who was afterwards killed in the town, (and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Madden,) and by Lieutenant Woollen, 42d native infantry, and Captain Macpherson, 43d native infantry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN McCASKILL Maj. Genl.

Comdg. Infantry Division.

## BOMBAY TIMES.

GOLF.—The St. Andrew's Medal was played for over the Bombay Esplanade Golf Course on Saturday last, and won by H. B. GLASS, esq., C. S., Captain of the Club, at 61 strokes—G. GRANT, Esq., C. S., coming in at 65. Captain R. METHVEN and Mr. T. F. GREY came each in at 71, Mr. HUNTER at 79, and Mr BUIST and Mr RENNIE at 80 and 86 respectively: the others were considerably down in the list. The course played over consisted of 11 holes, measuring in a direct line from hole to hole upwards of 7000 yards, so that the players must have covered in the course of the round nearly five miles of ground. The play was excellent; and it it be considered that with two exceptions none of the players had ever handled a club till within these six months,—*extraordinarily* so. The players in the world go over the St. Andrew's links of four miles, divided into 18 holes, in 100 strokes at best. Some beautiful matches were played after the medal had been decided—a foursome particularly, betwixt Mr. GLASS and Captain METHVEN against Messrs. GRANT and GREY, won by the [illegible] attracted a large concourse of spectators. [illegible] about 30 gentlemen afterwards dined [illegible] Hotel, when the battles of the [illegible] over again: the Captain in the [illegible]. Weare precluded from attempting a report of the witty and eloquent orations which occupied the evening, which would fill our columns as fully, and much more pleasingly we doubt not, than a dish of Affghan politics. The following song amongst the other glowingly lyrics, composed for the occasion, was sung towards the close of the meeting.—

A DITTY IN PRAISE OF THE GOLF CLUB

Let others praise
The *Clubs* they raise—
Their joyous scenes recal,—
The *Club* we wield,
To none will yield—
In fight, or festive hall!

Engaged in wars,
The Son of Mars—
At peaceful games may scoff;
But you'll know—old LIN
Would ne'er give in—
Till he got well lick'd by GOUGH!

In Science, too,
Our claims to view—
I think we'll bring right soon..
When, on wings of flame,
We soar to fame—
In MONGLFIER'S balloon!

To all who prate,
Of ancient date—
The gauntlet down we've laid;
Since, at the Flood—
Of GOLPER wood
We're told the Ark was made!

And each good soul
Who loves his bowl,
Will own—none us surpass;
For, when we meet—
Our Captain's seat,
Is filled by a jovial *Glass!*

Bumper in hand,
[illegible]
And each his bonnet doff—
While he joins with me
In a three times-three
To the *Club*, and game of Golf.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE SUEZ DESERT.—The following adventure, which occurred in the desert to a party of the passengers who arrived here by the *Atalanta* had nearly been productive of fatal consequences. The last van, containing the ladies of a Bengal civilian and Bombay staff officer, with two gentlemen,—one of them a Hindoo of the party of DWARKANAUTH TAGORE, —was upset from the restiveness of the horses, about 15 miles from the Centre Station Bungalow, by which mishap one of the ladies had her arm broken. The vehicle was so damaged that it could not be put to right's again at the time, and there was no resource therefore but for the ladies to remain in the sun till *something turned up, or to mount the baggage camels.* The latter was preferred, and the lady already noticed as having suffered managed to get on pretty well. To the other, however, camel conveyance in this way was so new and unusual, that the rolling motion of the ungainly beast seemed, nkely to dislocate every joint in her body, and produced such intolerable annoyance that she was fain to dismount, and taking hold of the tail of the animal, proceed in this fashion the best way she could. Thus she continued to get dragged along the burning sand for the distance of nearly eight miles, exposed to the heat of a mid-day sun. Unable at length to proceed, she dropped down exhausted near a telegraph station, prepared to await the worst, should no chance help turn up. Fortunately, at length, the passengers from Suez to Cairo began to make their appearance. Mrs ——— was taken into one of the vans, and solicited to return: declining this, she was conveyed to the Centre Station Bungalow, now about eight miles off, and thence obtained the means of reaching Suez with the exception of the fractured limb already adverted to, most strangely and happily neither lady subsequently suffered from the mischance which was likely at one time to have proved so serious.—Dec. 21.

## North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE. DEC. 10.

Our letters from General Pollock's force reach to [illegible] ultimo, and from [illegible] to the 3d December, the former it will be seen, were safe across the Jhelum, the latter were engaged in crossing when our letters left; all it is supposed, will have left the Jhelum behind them by the 4th or 5th instant, but although the 1st division is most sanguine as to arriving at Perozepore about the 12th or 15th, our friends in Nott's force do not augur so favorably and scarcely expect to reach their destination before the 23d. The feeling appears to be that General Pollock has hurried on too precipitately and that ere long, both men and animals will begin to feel the bad effects of our hurried retreat, for our movement resembles this more than any thing else, and certainly, did not the Punjabees know better, would bear the appearance of our being "kicked out" of Affghanistan than returning as the "victorious army" Lord Ellenborough designates it, the sickness even in the second division is most fearful, averaging nearly 100 men per regiment. We give the following letter from General Pollock's force:—

*Camp, 30th November*, 1842.

"Pollock's force has crossed the Jhelum, I mean the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades, Nott's crosses to-morrow and the following day. Nothing of interest has occurred since I last wrote to you; three Officers have died within the last few days, poor Pender of the Queen's 31st Foot, is of the number. Small Pox is raging in the 4th Brigade, and Wild, who commands the 3rd Brigade, moved his camp a mile from the left bank of the Jhelum, to prevent contact with the 4th Brigade, as the small pox, if it got into the 3rd Brigade, might prove a greater scourge than dysentery or fever, both of which still cling to the camp, and soldiers (sepoys) and camp followers die daily in numbers. The weather is delightful for marching, and having crossed the Jhelum (the horses of Artillery and Cavalry in boats) we are once more in an open and good grass country, so that there is no longer any fear of the horses being starved to death for want of forage; there is abundance of every thing in this quarter, both forman and beast, and so cheap, that if the army of Shere Singh is officered from our's economists and money savers will be losing their interest to get a Punjab appointment. We are looking out most anxiously for the relief, every body wishes to know his destination. Ferris' corps of Jezailchies have been disbanded, [illegible] believe the Commandant and his Adjutant are let loose upon the world considered, men at large. The 1st Brigade will cross the Chenab and be at Rannuggur on the 2d Proximo, and I hope will see the banks of the Sutlulge by the 15th at latest. There is lots of talk of shaw hunting and fun, which is to take place on our arrived at Perozepore, but I believe that every Officer with the force, would rather move forward, for all are anxious to get into quarters again, after being so long, and so uncomfortably in tents. Jellalabad did for many, and the only wonder is that any of us now exist; poor Capt. W. White, late of her Majesty's 3d Dragoons, is in a very precarious state, he has never recovered from the injury sustained by the falling in of the Tykhanah

We give the following letter a prominent place for two reasons, bec nse our correspondence columns were filled up when it arrived and because the subject is important as concerns ourselves:—

Mr. Editor,—The bad taste of some of the scribblers of General Pollock's force in filling the papers with mistatement and insinuations against the Candahar Force and General Nott, evidently from jealousy, is indeed much to be regretted, and highly praiseworthy is it, of that Force that they refrain from retaliation which doubtless is within their power and that too, without deviating from the truth, but when I see Editors inclined to credit what these gentlemen write I can no longer refrain from remarking on the unfairness and littleness of the whole proceeding. Surely there is glory enough gained to satisfy both forces. The Governor General has been backward in his rewards and praises, and now so is, with the information he has before him, of adjudging the credit where it is most deserved,

We have yet to learn, Mr. Editor that General Nott's Force has, in performing the arduous duties of bringing up the rear of a large army, retiring rapidly through a country, such as the country between Kabul and Peshwar is reported to be, met with even the shadow of momentary reverse or more loss either of life or property than was reasonably to be expected. It is, let me ask in the eyes of military men at all wonderful tha. in such galloping retirement, the leading Division protected by its centre and rear, should escape unscathed while its protecting division met with more or less loss? I should imagine not. The rear division in all retirements or retreats through a hostile country, is considered the post of danger and honor, and it is said that in the refirement from Kabul that post was given to Nott's Force by special order of the Governor General, if so, his Lordship has good reason to be satisfied that neither his judgment or his confidence where misplaced and doubtless he is so. Though it appears the rear guard of the force was, on several occasions, where the difficulties and length of the march prevented it reaching the new ground before dark, hard pressed by the enemy, we have not heard in one single instance that any confusion occurred or that any property was sacrificed, but such as had been dropped by camels falling. In one instance at Tezeen, it was found necessary after dark to reinforce the rear guard a report of which in a short dispatch written in General Nott's usual laconic style is before the public. From Lundekanah to Ali Musjid, the most difficult march of the whole, from its length, and commencing with a steep ghaut, some of the Officers and men's baggage, between the head of the column and the rear guard was carried off by stealth, I believe, during the day, but although the rear guard was out the whole night, and this successes of the night before over some part of Wild's brigade had, it is natural to suppose, encouraged the enemy, not an attempt was made on Nott's rear guard though, as the force left Ali Musjid on the following morning, they appear to have been bolder attempting to drive in the pickets on the heights, but they soon found out their mistake. It would appear that General Nott's force has, on all occasions, were the opportunity offered, given the scoundrels on this side of Kabul as good a lesson as they gave them on the Candahar side, and were as much respected and that they are now returning to British India after up words of four years of the most harassing and severe service, covered with laurels and honors as richly deserved as they have been hardly earned. In what I have above stated, it is not my intention to detract in the slightest from the merits and services of either the illustrious garrison of General Pollock's force. The honors gained by the former have, I should say in the minds of most men, been rewards far beyond what they could even have expected. The rewards of the latter force have yet to come from Home, but they do not appear to bear in mind which they certainly ought to do, that their services and deprivations amount only to a period of 12 or 13 months, at furthest, while the illustrious garrison, and nearly the whole of the Candahar force will have completed four years and three months of the most harassing and trying service both to constitution and pocket, ere they reach Perozepoor, and farther that to this day the Candahar force have received no reward for their services between the outbreak at Kabul, and their advance to that place in August last, beyond that of being allowed to write Candahar on their Kabul and Ghuzni medal; though I believe a fair and impartial investigation would prove them to have done at least as much for the honor of their country and themselves in the interim alluded, as the Jellalabad garrison, both in repeated fights in the field, as well as in a gallant defence of their garrison, on the occasion of its being attacked during the absence of two thirds of their force by some 8 or 10,000 men headed by all the Chiefs, in the most daring and desperate manner I have however no doubt but in the end the Governor General will do all parites justice, and the Candahar force may rest assured while he has so handsomely marked his approbation of their General he will not forget the troops that fought under him.

We have not time to remark upon the above as we could wish in this number, as it reached only at the time of going to Press, but we may assure the writer that our inclinations lie not one jot more with one General's force than with the other; we have always [illegible] whatever has reached us from either side, and if letters sent us have not been in our columns, they have either never arrived or have been among the unfortunates sent to Calcutta and back again, and were not put in type as their contents had already been anticipated. In the estimation of ourselves, and we believe of every one in India, General Nott holds the highest rank as a Military man and certainly has been as much noticed in a favorable manner as any other General, whilst the unjust neglect he endured was not only remarked upon by ourselves bt by the whole Indiaupress; we really think that our Correspondent can not trace any thing in the numerous letters even from Pollocks division which are injurious to his fame as far as military prowess goes, and we have often had occasion to print many remarks, even extending to preference for him in the letters from the first division get it becomes another matter when an unbending spirit is shewn in an officer whose Military fame is so great, and whose example must, of course, carry with it a proportionate weight and it is the first duty of the press to reprobate such a demeanour. A soldier like Genl. Nott knows the full weight of an example of restiveness, to call it by its most lenient name and is, from all we hear, one who does not admit it in his military code as regards the officers under his command, and should not shew it however his spirits may have been damped by circumstances, which were beyond his powers of control; still, though the spirit he has shewn, or we suppose we must say is said to have shewn, arises from finding his military ardour checked (no unworthy motive) the consequences may be as bad as if they had emanated from a more unworthy one, which no one attributes to him. The force he commands require nothing to be said in their favour, for every one has given them full credit for their deeds, and we could gladly see all controversy of the kind buried. As the writer of the above letter says "there is glory enough gained to satisfy both forces."

The operations in Bundelkhund do not seem to be progressing with that energy which the assembly of so considerable a force as that now in the country promised, and we hear that as usual much valuable time will be lost, and the season for action be allowed to pass, before the [illegible] who [illegible] the sinews of the Government, are sent with as they ought to have been from the first moment they evinced any inclination of becoming unruly. The following short item is our latest from the camp of Brigadier Young, which had moved from Geitah to Jeitpore.

*Camp Jeitpore, December 4th* 1842,

"The force left Kritah on the 25th of last month and arrived before this place on the morning of the 27th, but found the Fort empty, and the Rajah gone to the jungles. Major Sleeman arrived the morning after with an escort of the Gundelcund Legions, the 11th N. I and the Artillery train marched for Chatterpore on the 30th, and were to halt there until further orders; four companies of the 67th started the same morning for Humeerpore to relieve a party of the 40th now stationed there. The Light Companies of the 24th and 50th have arrived in camp. There is a report in camp that the 8th Irregular Cavalry are to be stationed here, and that the 40th with the Brigadier are to go on to Chatterpore. There is also another that two Companies and a half are to be left in the palace, and that the whole force moves towards Chatterpore on the 6th instant."

It appears the alarm taken regarding disturbances in Malwa, has been premature, and that the troops, formerly mentioned, are not likely to be required. We learn, however, that the 20th Native Infantry will certainly go to Neemuch, to relieve the 62d destined for Mhow. It is supposed the 3d Light Cavalry will also go to the latter station.

## Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA

We have received the Assam Company's report of their progress in the season 1841-42, which certainly shews a more favorable result than had been generally expected; the produce of Tea making a regularly progressive advance in quantity that confirms the favorable anticipations of the full establishment of this article, as a staple commodity, from this port, whilst the average rates of realization in the London market place it on a par with the best China produce, the average being 8s. per lb. ranging from 1s. 10d. to 4. The entire produce of 1840-41, appears to have been 29,267 pounds, which was shipped on board the *Nancy* and the *Lalla Rookh* for London, in May and June last, and would therefore arrive at a highly favorable market with the certainty of not realizing less rates than those of the previous season's production: for the latest accounts shew, that the Stock of China teas in Great Britain was under thirty-three millions of pounds; whilst the usual amount of former years used to exceed fifty millions, with an annual consumption of thirty six millions, a state of things, highly favorable to the views and operations of the Assam Company especially when it is considered, that notwithstanding the high rates of teas, during the last two years, and the cramped condition of the market, consequent on the War with China, consumption has been, and still is going on in a regular progressive increase; not only in Great Britain, but throughout the continents of Europe and America, so that even should the Chinese be able to yield a considerably great amount of produce, which some people have entertained the belief they would do, there is still a wide field open for the competition entered upon by the Company. On this subject, too we may observe, that the latest accounts from China shew anything but a probability of increase in the shipment of teas from thence; a more favorable opportunity, therefore, could hardly occur than that now offering, for the production of the article in Assam. The report shews, that the expected outturn of the year will be about a hundred and seventy per cent above what was produced last year, and would "be little less than 10,000 lbs." The clearance of land is still advancing especially it would appear in the Southern division, under charge of Mr. Masters, who has now 900 poorahs, which he only proposes to increse by 150 poorahs, in the next year, as would appear by his report, and even this extension seems to be dependant in some measure on the obtaining a reinforcement of 300 koolees from Bengal. The extent of clearance in the third division is not clearly stated, but from the account, we can make out, from the Superintendant's report there would be about 230 poorahs or some eight hundred beegahs, which it does not seem to be in contemplation to extend very materially, at all events for the present; this is to be regretted, not only as regards the land required for extension of the tea cultivation, but because, we think, the Company can hardly expect to obtain that extent and cheapness of labor which is so requisite to the effectual carrying out of their objects, so long as they are dependant upon the plains for the provisions their establishment requires, and which an extension of their clearances can alone enable them freely to obtain. It is true, that by Mr. Parker's letter of the 9th August it is shewn, that Rs. 870, had been laid out on a paddy cultivation, which returned only a thousand maunds, yet even by his own shewing, this would have made a saving of about forty-nine per cent on that quantity, the rate of contract appearing to be 1 rupee five annas per maund whereas the large quantity required would surely be an object, and from what we are induced to believe from our own knowledge of such cultivation, as well as from the Superintendent's statement, we consider, that this saving might be still further increased; nor is it the mere saving, that would benefit the Company; in our opinion a yet greater advantage would be found in the interest that might be given to the people, employed in the tea factories, by allowing it them portions of land at a reasonable rate for such purposes; and as it appears that the tea makers assume to themselves a position, exempting them from labor of any other description, the temptation of a spot of cultivation their own, might secure at least some [illegible] to the community [illegible] supply of the cheaper food they might rear when not engaged at tea making. One of the great difficulties that the Company have had to containd against has been the securing a sufficiency of packages for their produce, at a reasonable cost, and it was supposed, that the sending up any unit would have set this at rest; it appears, however, that although sent up to the factories it has been allowed to remain unloaded, and we are glad to find therefore, that such positive orders as the report states, have been sent up for its being as speedily as practicable set to work; for, we are informed, large supplies of a particularly good description of timber for tea-boxes may be found on the banks of most of the rivers and streams, near the site of the Company's operations. The steamer it has already been said has been turned to a different account to what A was intended; that of general river navigation between this and the Upper Provinces, in which speculation there is every reason to expect success; so that whilst, on the one hand, the extent to the Assam Company's returns may be expected to meet with considerable increase in the ensuing, season a saving may also be hoped for in their expences. A memoradum is given at the close of the report, of the expected returns for the next five years, which are in 1843, 160,000 lbs., 1844, 226,000 lbs., 1845, 300,000 lbs., 1846, 450,000 lbs., and 1847, 600,000 lbs., this, however, in our opinion, falls short of what may be really expected and such is also the belief, as the report shews, of their Superintendent W. Master Which is borne out by past experience exhibiting a much greater proportionate ratio of increase in the production than is here calculated upon. Altogether we consider, that the report must be satisfactory to the shareholders, and that in a few years their outlay, and its attendant anxieties, will meet with a profitable reward in the complete success of their undertaking to establish a new and most important addition to our Indian trade.—*Harkaru.*

A letter, of the 30th ultimo, from Sukker givesaqui, following:—

"I have little news to give you from this part of the world—we Bengalees expect soon to be on the move towards our own Provinces, but all is not yet settled with the Ameers, and it is also bruited about that we are to take Moolraj in our way, Sawun Mull the ruler thereof being pugnaciously inclined. So it is uncertain when we shall get fairly off.'—Ibid. Dec. 12.

Letters from Ferozepore afford the gratifying intelligence that Lord Ellenborough has ordered 27,000 seers of sweetmeats to be got ready for the native troops. The "sweetie" is to be distributed at the rate of a seer a man, upon the return of the victorious army. His Lordship was expected at Ferozepore on the 9th, and Pollock between the 12th and 15th insts. A brigade of six thousand men, with a fair proportion of Europeans, is, we are glad to learn, to escort Dost Mahomed through the Punjaub. Col. Saelton was expected daily to arrive in camp, but had not made his appearance on the 28th. The army was, it is said, to move down to the Sutlej on the 7th so as to be settled by the arrival of the Governor General on the 9th. The dissolution is expected to take place even before the 3d proximo—provisions and fodge being extremely scarce.—Ibid

## MADRAS

It will be seen from our Correspondence that cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Left Wing of H.M.'s 25th Reg at Arcot. No less than twenty-five casualties are stated to have occurred with in four days. We might hope that this statement is exaggerated, were it not for the general correctness of the Correspondent by whom the fact has been communicated.—Athenæum, Dec. 13.

Since our last issue a file of the *Zuid Afrikaan* to 14th October has been received; having previously had a later date, they are only of interest as completing the series. We learn from the following, that the extraordinary commercial depression which at present afflicts every civilized nation throughout the world, has found its way to the Cape—

"The present state of distress prevailing in this Colony, necessarily alarms the mind of every one. Trade dull, money scarce, confidence gone,—what else can we expect than insolvencies, one after the other. The list of provisional cases before the Supreme Court on Wednesday last, the surrender of several estates, during the last eight days, and the rumour of others about to undergo the same deplorable ordeal justifies our fear of anticipations."

The residents at the Cape are very wisely paying increased attention to the Wine Trade. Of Port Natal we see little mention, but it is apprehended the Caffres may prove troublesome and require some check.—Ibid.

A letter from Dharwar of the 8th, informs us that the 23d Regiment W. N. I., arrived there on the 31st, cholera having, for some days previous disappeared entirely from the Camp. The following are the casualties which took place in the Regiment on the march, —all between the 4th and 30th November—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Sirdar, | 4 Boys, |
| 1 Subadar Major, | 2 Buckally, |
| 1 Havildar Major, | 9 Havildars, |
| 1 Bugle Major, | — |
| 4 Buglers, | 91 Total |
| 3 Naigues, | |
| 72 Privates, | |

It is difficult to state the number of deaths among the Camp followers, but our correspondent believes that between *two* and *three hundred* must have fallen victims to the disease.

The 47th Regiment N. I. commenced their march for Kurnool, on the 4th, the day after the 23d arrived. —Ibid.

It is with very sincere regret that we announce the death of a young and promising Officer—Captain Dickson, of H. M. 80th Regiment, who in the full enjoyment of health and vigour, left our shores but six or seven weeks ago for Mauritius. Having landed at Ahmednagar, he proceeded by land to Moolmein, and was flying a horse in company with Captain Russell, when the animal suddenly reared with fear and fell back, almost crushing the unfortunate Officer, who lingered in great agony for twenty four hours after the accident, and then expired. Captain Dickson came out Overland by the Steamer which conveyed the August Mail, and made the passage from Suez to Aden in the *Berenice*, which brought the Marquis of Tweedale and suite. Captain Dickson was Adjutant of the H. 80th Light Infantry in which Corps he served several years, enjoying the friendship and esteem of all his brother Officers, this sudden and melancholy death has cast a gloom over his friends here, and will be felt still more severely by his family at home.—Ibid.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN BUNDELCUND.—We have a letter from a correspondent in Colonel Watson's Camp, at Dunmow, dated 21st ultimo, where a considerable force was assembled; the 31st Bengal N. I. having joined Colonel Watson's division; the whole being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Yates of the 31st, who succeeds to Colonel Watson, the latter officer still however retaining his own distinct command of the Mudeen detachment. Scarcely it seems, the order of march and though no decisive movement knew that a move would take place very shortly, nothing certain had transpired to [illegible] day to [illegible] the force [illegible] march. It was at first supposed that they were to wait the arrival of the 5th Bengal Cavalry and some Artillery, but by the last account it appears that the force was to push on towards Hurta, leaving the sick and heavy baggage under a Soubadar's guard at Dunmow. By the way we spell this place according to the orthography of the Bengal and Agra Gazetteer, though we believe the proper name of the place is Dunmow, a name certainly less euphonious than that of the town of Flitch of Bacon celebrity. Hurta is a considerable town about thirty miles North East of [illegible] on the Heron river, along which a chain of posts [illegible] be established with a view seems to cut off the [illegible] lahs, should they on being dispersed by the assembled under Colonel Young at Keitah, attempt to escape through the Passes towards the Saugor and Goandwarm, which are, as we think we stated days since all occupied by armed Peons, thus any of these happen to be forced by the fugitives latter are pretty sure to be cut by the troops [illegible] them.—United Service Gazette, Dec. 13.

## Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN

CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN UNHAPPY DISCLOSURE.

"What!" cried I, as I awoke the next morning, and looked with amazement at the figure who waddled across the room with a boot in either hand.

"What, not Corny Delany, surely."

"Ugh, that same," said he, with a cranky croak; "I don't wonder ye don't know me; hardship's telling on me every day."

Now really, in vindication of my father's household, in which Sir Corny had been domesticated for the last two months, I must observe, that the alteration in his appearance was not exactly such as to justify his remark; on the contrary, he had grown fatter, and more ruddy, and looked in far better case than I had ever seen him: his face, however, most perseveringly preserved its habitual sour and grubbed expression, rather increased, than [illegible] by the improved condition.

"Sir Corny, you are not comfortable here I fear."

"Comfortable! I'hye was ot this place would the Danes. Nothing but ringing bells from morn till night; carriages drivin' like wind up to the and bang, bang, away at the rappers then more ing to let them out again; and bells for breakfast for luncheon, and the hall dinner; and the sight of vittals that's wasted near, and [illegible] fowl, and vegetables, without end. Ugh, the [illegible] the Turks; eating and drinking as if the was all their own."

"Well, apparently they take good care of that respect."

"Devil a bit of care; here it's every man self; but I'll give warning on Saturday; sorra a' me I'll be kilt, for the like of them."

"You prefer Ireland, then, Corny."

"Who said I did?" said he snappishly; as bad there! Ugh, ugh, the captain [illegible] his grave, after the way he trate [illegible] here alone and dissolate in this [illegible] gers."

"Well, you must confess [illegible] bad."

"And why would I [illegible] don't mistake? [illegible] smoke, and the [illegible] that I'd like? [illegible] Dublin?"

[illegible]

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on 08 April, 2017

…wards of thirty thousand of a…tune! No, no, back; I have thought much over the matter; there is but one way of escaping from the difficulty. By disposing of these bonds at considerable loss, I shall be enabled to pay Julia's money. This will leave us little better than above actual want: still it must be done. I shall solicit a command abroad; they'll not refuse me, I know. Lady Charlotte must retire to Bath, or some quiet place which in my absence will appear less remarkable. Strict economy and time will do much. And as to yourself, I know that having once learned what you have to look to, I shall have no cause of complaint on your score: the duke has promised to take care of you. And now my heart is lighter than it has been for some months past."

Before my father had ceased speaking, the shock of his news had gradually subsided with me, and I was fully intent on the details by which he hoped to escape his embarrassments.

My mother was my first thought. Lady Charlotte, I knew, could never encounter her changed condition; she was certain to sink under the very shock of it.

My father, however, supposed that she need not be told its full extent; that by management the circumstance should be gradually made known to her; and he hoped, too, her interest in her husband and son, both absent from her, would withdraw her thoughts in great measure from the routine of fashionable life, and fix them in a channel more homely and domestic. "Besides," added he, with more animation of voice, "they may offer me some military appointment in the colonies, where she could accompany me, and this will prevent an exposure. And, after all, Jack, there is nothing else for it." As he said this he fixed his eyes on me, as though rather asking than answering the question.

Not knowing what to reply, I was silent.

"You were fond of Julia, as a boy," said he carelessly. The blood rushed to my cheek, as I answered, "Yes, sir; but—but ——."

"But you have outgrown that," added he, with a smile.

"Not so much, sir, as that she has forgotten me. In fact, I believe we are excellent cousins."

"And it is not now, my dear boy, I would endeavour to make you more to each other. What is not a union of inclination, shall never be one of sordid, interest; besides, Jack, why should we not take the field together?—the very thought of it makes me feel young enough."

I saw his lip quiver as he spoke, and unable to hear more, I wrung his hand warmly, and hurried away.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

### THE HORSE-GUARDS.

I will not say that my reverse of fortune did not depress me; indeed, the first blow fell heavily; but that once past, a number of opposing motives rallied my courage and nerved my heart. My father, I knew, relied on me in this crisis to support his own strength; I had learned to care less for extravagant habits and expensive tastes, by living among those who accorded them little sympathy and less respect; besides, if my changed career excluded me from the race of fashion, it opened the brilliant path of a soldier's life before me. And now every hour seemed an age, until I should find myself among the gallant fellows who were winning their laurels in the battle-fields of the Peninsula.

According to the duke's appointment of the preceding evening, I found myself, at ten o'clock, punctually awaiting my turn to be introduced, in the ante-chamber of the Horse-Guards. The room was crowded with officers in full dress; some old white-haired general of division coming daily for years past to solicit commands, their fitness for which lay only in their own dozing imagination; some, broken by sickness and crippled with wounds, were seeking colonial appointments they never could live to reach; hale and stout men in the prime of life were there also entreating exchanges which should accommodate their wives and daughters, who preferred Bath or Cheltenham to the banks of the Tagus or the snows of Canada. Among these, however, were many fine soldier-like fellows, whose only request was to be sent where hard knocks were going, careless of the climate, and regardless of the cause. Another class were thinly sprinkled young officers of the staff many of them delicate, effeminate-looking figures, herding scrupulously together, and never condescending by word or look, to acknowledge their brethren around them. In this knot De Vere was conspicuous by the loud tone of his voice and the continued titter of his unmeaning laugh. I have already mentioned the consummate ease with which he could apparently forget all unpleasant recollection, and accost the man whom he should have blushed to meet. Now he exhibited this power in perfection; saluting me across the room with a familiar motion of his head, he called out—

'Ah, Hinton, you here too? Sick of Ireland; I knew it would come to that; looking for something near town?'

A cold negative, and a colder bow, was my only answer.

Nothing abashed by this, indeed, to all seeming, quite indifferent to it, he continued—

'Had style of thing, Dublin; couldn't stand those confounded talkers, with their old jokes from circuit. You were horribly bored, too; I saw it.'

'I beg, my lord,' said I, in a tone of seriousness, the best exchange I could assume for the deep annoyance I felt—'I beg that you will not include me in your opinions respecting Ireland; I opine we differ materially in our impressions on that country, and perhaps not without reason too.' These latter words I spoke with marked emphasis, and fixing my eyes steadily on him.

'Very possibly,' lisped he as coolly as before. 'I left it without regret; you apparently; ought to be here still: ha, ha, ha! he has it there I think.'

The blood mounted to my face and temples as I heard these words, and stepping close up beside him, I said slowly and distinctly

'I thought, sir, that one lesson might have taught you with whom these liberties were practicable.'

As I said thus much, the door opened, and his grace the Duke of York appeared. Abashed at having so far forgotten where I was, I stood motionless and crimson for shame. Lord Dudley, on the contrary, bowed reverently to his royal highness, without, the slightest evidence of discomposure or irritation, his easy smile curling his lip.

The buzz ceased from one to the other of us without speaking, his dark eyes, piercing, as it were, into our very hearts. 'Lord Dudley de Vere,' said he at length 'I have signed your appointment. Mr. Hinton, I am sorry to find that the voice I have heard more than once within the last five minutes, in an angry tone, was yours. Take care sir, that this forgetfulness does not grow upon you. The colonel of the twenty-seventh is not the person to overlook it I promise you.'

'If your royal highness—'

'I must entreat you to spare me any explanations. You are gazetted to the twenty-seventh. I hope you will hold yourself in readiness for immediate embarkation. Where's the detachment, Sir Howard?'

'At Chatham, your royal highness,' replied an old officer behind the duke's shoulder. At the same moment his grace passed through the room, conversing as he went with different persons about him.

As I turned away, I met Lord Dudley's eyes; they were rivetted on me with an expression of triumphant malice I had never seen in them before, and I hurried homeward with a heart crushed and wounded.

I have but one reason for the mention of this trivial incident: it is to show how often the studied courtesy, the well-practised deception that the fashion of the world teaches, will prevail over the heartfelt, honest indignation which deep feeling evinces; and what a vast superiority the very affection of temper confers, in the judgment of others, who stand by the game of life, and care nothing for the players at either side.

Let no one suspect me of laudiag the mockery of virtue in what I say here. I would merely impress on the young man who can feel for the deep sorrow and abasement I suffered, the importance of the attainment of that self-command, of that restraint over any outbreak of passion, when the very semblance of it ensures respect and admiration.

…very difficult to witness with indifference the …se to those we have once loved, for some other person; still more so, when that other chances to be one we dislike; the breach of affection seems then tinctured with a kind of betrayal: we call to mind how once we swayed the temper and ruled the thoughts of her who now lies thrown off her allegiance; we feel, perhaps, for the first time too, how forgotten are all our lessons; how dead is all our wonted influence; we remember when the least word, the slightest action bent beneath our will; when our smile was happiness and our very sadness a reproof; and now we see ourselves unminded and neglected, with no more liberty to advise, no more power to control, than the merest stranger of the passing hour. What a wound to self-love!

That my cousin Julia loved De Vere O'Grady's suspicions had already warned me; the little I had seen of her since my return, strengthened the impression; while his confident manner and assured tone, confirmed my worst fears. In my heart I knew how utterly unworthy he was of such a girl; but then, if he had already won her affections, my knowledge came too late; besides the changed circumstances of my own fortune, which must soon become known would render my interference suspected, and consequently of no value; and after all, if I determined on such a course, what allegation could I bring against him, which he could not explain away as the mere levity of the young officer, associating among those he looked down upon and despised.

Such were some of my reflections, as I slowly returned homewards from the Horse-Guards. As I arrived, a travelling-carriage stood at the door; boxes, imperials, and cap-cases littered the hall and steps; servants were hurrying back and forward, and Mademoiselle Clemence, my mother's maid with a poodle under one arm, and a machaw's cage in the other, was adding to the confusion, by directions in a composite language that would have astonished Babel itself.

'What means all this? said I. 'Is Lady Charlotte leaving town?'

'Mi ladi va partir ——'

'Her ladyship's going to Hastings, sir,' said the butler, interrupting. 'Dr. Y—— has been here this morning, and recommends an immediate change of air for her ladyship.'

'Is Sir George in the house?'

'No, sir, he's just gone out with the doctor.'

'Ah' thought I, 'this, then, is a concerted measure, to induce my mother to leave town. Lady Julia at home?'

'Yes, sir, in the drawing-room.'

'Whose horse is that with the groom?'

'Lord Dudley de Vere's sir; he's up stairs.'

Already had I turned to go to the drawing room, when I heard these words. Suddenly a faint, half sick feeling came over me, and I hastened upstairs to my own room, actually dreading to meet any one as I went.

The blank future before me never seemed so cheerless as at that moment; separated, without a chance of ever meeting, from the only one I ever really loved; tortured by my doubts of her feeling for me—for even now, what would I not have given to know she loved me; my worldly prospects ruined; without a home; my cousin Julia, the only one who retained either an interest in me, or seemed to care for me, about to give her hand to the man I hated and despised.

'How soon! and I shall be alone in the world,' thought I; and already the cold selfishness of isolation presented itself to my mind.

A gentle tap came to the door; I opened; it was a message from Lady Charlotte, requesting to see me in her room. As I passed the door of the drawing-room, I heard Lady Julia and Lord Dudley de Vere talking and laughing together: he was as usual, 'so amusing,' as my mother's letter called him; doubtless, relating my hasty and intemperate conduct at the Horse-Guards; for an instant I stopped, irresolute as to whether I should not break suddenly in, and disconcert his lordship's practical coolness by a disclosure; my better reason prevented me, and passed on. Lady Charlotte was seated in a deep arm-chair, inspecting the packing of various articles of toilet and jewellery which were going on around her, her cheek somewhat flushed from even this small excitement.

'Ah, dearest John, how d'ye do?—Find a chair some where—there—there's a dear boy. Sad business we're in; Dr Y—— found there was not an hour to spare; the heart he suspects to be sympathetically engaged—don't put that Chantilly veil there, I shall never get at it—and he advises Hastings for the present; he's coming with us, however—I'll wear that ring, Clemence—and I must insist at his looking at you; you are very pale to-day, and dark under the eyes; have you any pain in the side?'

'None whatever, my dear mother; I'm quite well.'

'Pain, is, however, also symptom; my attack began with an ——a sense of ——it was rather—— Has Rundal not sent back that bracelet? How very provoking! Could you call there, dear John; that tiresome man never minds the servants. It's just on your way to the club, or the Horse Guards, or somewhere.'

I could scarce help a smile, as I promised not to forget the commission.

'And now, my dear, how did his grace receive you; you saw him this morning.'

'My interview was quite satisfactory on the main point: I am appointed to the twenty-seventh.'

'Why not on the staff, dear John? You surely don't mean to leave England, having been abroad already—in Ireland I mean; it's very hard to expect you to go so soon again. Lady Jane Coltshurst's son has never been farther from her than Knightsbridge; and I'm sure I don't see why we are to be treated worse than her.'

'But my own wish——'

'Your own wish, my dear, could never to be give me uneasiness, which I assure you, you did very considerably while in Ireland: the horrid people you made acquaintance with—my health, I'm certain could never sustain a repetition of the shock I experienced then.'

My mother leaned back and closed her eyes, as if some very dreadful circumstance was passing across her memory; and I half ashamed of the position to which she would condemn me, was silent.

'There, that cigarette, will do very well there, I'm sure; I don't know why you are putting in all these things: I shall never want them again, in all likelihood.

The depressed tone in which these words were spoken did not affect me much, for I knew well, from long habit, how my mother loved to dwell on the possibility of that event, the bare suggestion of which, from another, she could not have endured.

Just at this moment Julia, entered in her travelling dress; a shawl thrown negligently across her shoulders.

'I hope I have not delayed you. John, are we to have your company, too,'

'No, my dear, said my mother languidly, 'he's going to leave us. Some foolish notion of active service——'

'Indeed!' said Julia, not waiting for the conclusion of the speech—'Indeed!' She drew near me, and as she did so her colour became heightened, and her dark eyes grew darker and more meaning. 'You never told me this.'

'I only knew it about an hour ago myself,' replied I coolly; 'and when I was about to communicate my news to you, I found you were engaged with a visitor—Lord de Vere, I think.'

'Ah, yes, very true, he was here,' she said quickly, and then perceiving that my eyes were fixed upon her, she turned away her head hastily, and in evident confusion.

'Dear me, is it so late?' said my mother with a sigh. 'I have some calls to make yet. Don't you think, John, you could take them off my hands? It's only to drop a card at Lady Blairs', and you could ask if Caroline's better—though, poor thing! she can't be of course. Doctor Y—— says her malady is exactly my own and then if you are passing Long's tell Sir Charles that our whist, party is put off—perhaps Gramont has told him already. You may mention to Saunders that shall not want the horses till I return, and say I detest greys, they are so like city people's equipages; and wait an instant,'—here her ladyship took a small ivory memorandum tablet from the table, and began reading from it a list of commissions, some of them most ludicrously absurd. In the midst of the catalogue my father entered hastily with his watch in his hand.

'You'll be dreadfully late on the road, Charlotte, and you forget Y—must be back here early to-morrow.'

'So, I had forgotten it,' said she with some animation, 'but we're quite ready now—Clemence has done every thing, I think. Come, John, give me your arm, my dear—Julia always takes this side. Are you certain it won't rain, Sir George?'

'I really cannot be positive,' said my father smiling 'I'm sure there's thunder in the air,' rejoined my mother; 'my nerves would never bear a storm.'

Some dreadful catastrophe in the West Indies, where an earthquake had swallowed up a whole population, occurred to her memory at the instant, and the possibility of something similar occurring between Seven-Oaks and Tunbridge seemed to engross her entire attention. By this time we reached the hall, where the servants, drawn up in double file, stood in respectful silence. My mother's eyes, however directed towards a figure which occupied the place next the door, and whose costume certainly was strangely at variance with the accurate liveries about him. An old while great coat, with some twenty perpes, reaching nearly to the ground—for the garment had been originally destined for a much larger man—a glazed-hat, fasted down with a handkerchief, passed over it and tied under the the chin, and a blackthorn stick with a little bundle at the end of it, were the most remarkable equipments.

'What is it? What can it be doing there?' said my mother in a Siddons' tone of voice.

'What is it?—Corny Delany, no less,' croaked out the little man in the crankiest tone of his harsh voice. 'It's what remains of me, at last!'

'Oh, yes,' said Julia bursting into a laugh, 'Corny's coming as my body-guard. He'll sit in the rumble with Thomas.'

'Well, something there it is,' said mother, my surveying him through her glass.

'Time doesn't improve either of us,' Corny, with the grin of a demon—happily the observation was only heard by myself. 'It is in silk stockings I'd be trapesing about the roads all night, with the rheumatis in the small of my back—ugh, the naytheus!'

My mother was at length seated in the carriage, with Julia beside her, the hundred and one petty annoyances to make travelling uncomfortable, by way of rendering it supportable, around her; Corny had mounted to his place beside Thomas who regarded him with a look of as profound contempt as a sleek, well-fed pointer would confer upon some mangy mongrel of the road side: a hurried good-by from my mother a quick, short glance from Julia, a whisper lost in the creak of the wheels, and they were gone.

## A LITTLE TALK ABOUT BARTHOLOMEW FAIR—PAST AND PRESENT.

(From Bentley's Miscellaney for Oct.)

BY ALBERT SMITH.

By the time this sheet is in the hands of the reader Bartholomew fair will be spoken of as a festival that once was—an annual celebration, the account of which must henceforward be added, in the shape of an appendix, to the succeeding edition of Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes." For a long period its health has been visibly declining, from the effects of a shattered and depraved constitution. The same year that beheld the abolition of the climbing-boys—who whilome peopled the locality whereon it was held, for their yearly banquet, when the Kind-hearted Charles Lamb felt it no degradation to sup with them,—has also witnessed the extinction of the fete, to celebrate whose return the "clergy imps" assembled amongst the cattlepens, then and there to discuss the hissing sausages and small ale, which benevolence had provided for them.

Certainly better times and place for reflections might be found in London than Smithfield on a fair day: and yet we confess to have fallen into a day-dream on the fifth of the past month, when we paid what will probably be our last visit to this departed festival. We are indebted for our vision to no romance of poetic situation. We were sitting on the handle of a gaudily-painted hand-cart containing penny gingerbread, and the small perambulating theatre which set forth "the vicissitudes of a servant-maid," and in spite of the unceasing noise on every side, we could not desist from indulging in a mental daguerreotype of events connected with the fair and its localities.

We first called to mind the period when Smithfield was "a plain, or smoothe fielde," from which circumstance, according to old Fitzstephen, it derived its name; and when instead of the London butchers and country drovers, a gay train of gallant knights and tramping men-at-arms, whose harness gleamed in the sunlight of the glittering lists; together with a bevy of smiling, fair-haired "damosels" on their ambling palfreys, rode over its unpaved area to join the tournaments there held. We pictured them coming by "Gnit sparre or Knight-rider Street,—so called because of the knights, who in quality of their honour wore gilt spurs, and who, with others, rode that way to the joustings and other feats of arms used in Smithfield." And then we thought what a fortune the events of these times would have been to the *Scudéri* romancists of the present day, who write such pretty stories with dove's quills otto of roses, for the annuals. Next we lost ourselves in a reverie about the sly Rahere,—the founder of the monastery and fair and minstrel to Henry the First,—who was in former days employed to tell stories to royalty (an office, it would seem, not altogether obsolete), and who once began one of so great a length that himself fell asleep in the middle, and never finished it. Rahere when he was sick was frightened into his pious act by a supposed visitation of St. Bartholomew, and became the first head of the priory, within whose walls the drapers and clothiers invited to the fair were allowed to lock up their wares every night. Anon we allowed ourselves to be carried in dreamy listlessness along the stream of time, until we were again halting, as we chuckled at the recollection of the humorous doings in the fair in the days of "Rare Ben Jonson," the puppet motions of Hero and Leander, altered from Sestos and Abydos to Puddledock and Bankside, the Bartholomew pig, "roasted with fire o' juniper and rosemary branches,"—the gourd of *perpaulare*, the "well-educated ape," and the "dark that beat the tabor,"—all hackneyed subjects to comedy antiquaries, we allow; but, not being over addicted to rummaging dusty records and worm-eaten volumes, still interesting to commonplace every-day people like ourselves. And lastly, we pictured the fair, as we had known it in our own days, of which poor Hone has left us so lively a specimen, and calling back some of the scenes we had therein witnessed, we began to think that the abolition was not altogether useless or disadvantageous.

Whether our reflections would now have taken a retrograde turn, and wandered back again to the days of the tournaments, we know not; but, having arrived close upon the present period, we were somewhat startled, upon wishing to use it, to find that our handkerchief had disappeared whilst we had been lost in our reveries; and possibly, was already fluttering before one of the neighbouring bandana-bazaars in Field Lane. Hereupon we determined to give up ruminating in Smithfield, leaving that process to those animals in the cattle-market whose peculiar nature it is so to do; and having risen from our seat, and thanked the ginger-beer-man for the accommodation his waggon afforded, we commenced making the tour of the fair, or rather the ground once allotted to it.

There were no shows—no huge yellow caravans, or canvass pavilions covered with wondrous representations of the marvels to be seen within: a few small portable theatres formed the leading exhibitions. One there was, to be sure, of higher pretension, into which, upon payment of one penny, we were permitted to enter. The proprietor of the spectacle, who had pitched his theatre in the back-parlour of one of the houses near the Hospital gate, stood at the street-door, and informed us that the entertainment set forth, "The Bay of Naples in its native grander with the percession of the Ingian monarch and his eliphint,—the sportsman and the stag as walked like life,—the wild duck and the water-spaniell, with the burning of Hamburg."

Here was enough to see, so we entered forthwith, and wedged ourselves in the corner of a room, small, and unpleasantly warm, where an audience of some five-and-twenty had already assembled before a small proscenium, about twelve feet high, having a painted dropscene, which represented, as nearly as we could make out the localities, the Castle of Chillon moved to Virginia Water, with Athens and Mont Blanc in the back ground. After an Italian boy, who with his piano-organ formed the orchestra, had played "The days when we went gipseying," the drop rose, and discovered the Bay of Naples, with surrounding buildings, and something of a conical shape painted on the back scene—the flat we think it is technically called—which we imagined to be a light-blue cotton night-cap, with a long tassel, until informed that it depicted "Vesuvius—the burning mounting as it appears from the seas shores." When the excitement caused by the rising of the curtain had somewhat subsided, a little figure, dressed like a Turk, shuffled rapidly across the front of the stage, moving his legs backwards and forwards, both at once, and evidently by means of a crank connected with the wheels he ran on, which were invisible to the audience. Next the "percession" commenced, which was extremely imposing, and would have been much more so if the manager had been less hasty in taking the figures off and putting them on other stands to go across again, which gave them the appearance of being most unsteadily intoxicated upon their second entree. Then a little man came on in a boat, and shot a duck, which the "spanell" swam after; and, finally, the ignition of some red fire at the foot of Vesuvius formed the burning of Humpurg, which conflagration was exceedingly advantageous in rapidly clearing the room of the audience, by reason of its sulphureous vapour.

The principal traffic of the fair, beyond the business transacted in gingerbread-husbands and wax-dolls, from four-pence to three shillings each, was monopolized by several men in tilted carts, who were haranguing little mobs of people, and apparently disposing of their wares as fast as they could put them up for sale.

There were such frequent bursts of laughter from the buyers, that we were attracted towards one of these perambulating bazaars, in the hope of participating in their merriment. The proprietor of the cart was a tall burly fellow, in a round hat and knee-breeches, something like an aristocratic railway navigator, and the cart, in front of which he stood, was covered all with a most curious display of goods, guns, braces, gimlets, waistcoats, saws, cruets,—in fact, specimens of almost everything ever manufactured. The man was selling the goods by his own auction, and had a flow of ready low wit,—pure, unadulterated chaff,—which was most remarkable. We recollect a few of his jokes, and these we chronicle to show the style of is address, even at the risk of being again accused of "exhibiting the coarsest peculiarities of the coarsest classes with such ultra accuracy." But it is in the lower orders, according to our own notion, that the natural character of a people is to be best discovered.

"Now, then, my customers," he exclaimed, dancing to the front of the cart, "I'll tell you in a minute, in five minutes than you can prove true in a week. Now, missus!" he continued, addressing a female in the crowd, "no winking at me to get things cheap. My wife's in the cart, an I she's as sharp as the thick end of a pen'orth of cheese, as ugly as sin, and not half so pleasant."

A roar of laughter follow'd this sally as he took up a saw.

"Now, look here!—you never saw such a saw as this here saw is to saw in all the days you ever saw. This is saw as will cut;—all you've got to do isto keep it back. If you was to lay this saw agin the root of a tree over night, and go home to bed—"

"Well, what then?" interrupted a fellow in the crowd who wished to throw the dealer off his guard.

"Why," replied the man, "the chances are that when you came in the morning you wouldn't find it. Sold again!"

There was another laugh, and the would-be wit sneaked away very crest-fallen.

"Now, I'm not going to take you in," he continued. "If you don't like these things, come again to-morrow, and I shan't be here. I'll charge you a pound for the saw, and if you don't like that, I'll say fifteen shillings. Come,—you've got faint hearts! Say twelve, ten, eight, five, three, no one!—going for one I'll ask no more, and I'll take less nor Sold again and got the money!"

He now turned and picked out a cheap accordion, upon which he played some common air, and then proceeded,

"Now, look!—here's a young piece of music: the appollonicon in St. Martin's Lane lays a dozen every morning, and this is one of them. It's got the advantage that, when you're tired of it, it will blow the fire or mend your shoes. May I be rammed, jammed and slammed into the mouth of a cannon, until I come out at the touchhole as thin as a dead rushlight, if it ain't cheap at five pound! But I'll only take five shillings, and if that won't do, I'll say one! Who's got the lucky shilling?

Not fifteen feet from the cart of this man there was another similarly laden, and a constant fire of salutations and mock abuse passed between the two venders. The merchant, however, in this case was a mere boy—he could not have been above fourteen, but carrying an expression of the most precocious meaning we ever beheld. He was no whit inferior to his adversary in ready slang, as his following oration over a two-barrelled gun will testify:—

"There's a little flaw in the lock, to be sure; but that don't hinder its going off. I sold the fellow for two pound to a farmer in Leicestershire, and I'll tell you what it did. The first day he took it out he fired one barrel, and killed six crows as he didn't see; he fired the second, and shot nine partridges out of five, and the kick of the gun knocked him backwards into a ditch, and he fell upon a hare and killed that. These guns will shoot round a corner, and over a hay-rick; and they're used to fatten the paupers that are turned out of the Unions for not paying the Income Tax. They load the guns with fat bacon, and shoot it down their throats."

Of course this was a safe entrance for a laugh. When he had done talking about the gun, which however, he did not sell, he took up a whip, and, cracking it two or three times in front of his cart, recommenced:—

"Here's a whip, now, to make a lazy wife get up of a morning, and make the kettle boil before the fire 'as alight. It even makes my horse go, and he's got a weak constitution and a bad resolution, he jibs going up hill, kicks going down, and travels on his knees on level ground. When he means to go, he blows himself out with the celebrated railroad corn as sticks sideways in his inside, and tickles him into a trot. Who says a crown for this whip?"

There did not appear much disposition to buy the article, so the seller commenced a fresh panegyric.

"You'd better buy it: you won't have another chance. There never was but two made, and the man died, and took the patent with him. He wouldn't have made them so cheap, only he lived in a garret, and never paid his landlord, but when he went home always pulled the bottom of the house upstairs after him. If any man insults you, I'll warrant this whip to flog him from Newgate into the middle of next year. Who says a crown?"

There were two or three other carts of a similar description in different parts of Smithfield, but these fellows evidently enjoyed the supremacy. How many profits had to be made upon the articles, or what was their original cost, we know not, but we bought four pocket-knives, each containing three blades, with very fair springs, and horn handles, for sixpence! We had a little conversation afterwards with the first-mentioned vendor, who was, out of his rostrum, a quiet, intelligent person, and he assured us that at Wolverhampton the ordinary curry-combs of the shops were being made by families for ninepence a dozen, the teeth being clenched and the teeth cut by

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